INSURANCE.
All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.
But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 159. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JULY 4 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
7 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,918
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,086
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		19,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,607
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,986
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,086
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,918
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,607
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
20 „	Delta Ex. ..		8,008
23 „	Rajputana ..	All vessels will	16,561
30 „	Maloja x ..	now sail direct	20,830
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..	from Bombay	16,657
13 „	Ranpura ..	without trans-	16,609
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	shipment at	16,616
27 „	Naldera * ..	Aden.	16,080

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"

20-3-1929.

1st saloon to London	A. £80	B. £70	C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles	A. £72	B. £62	C. £56
2nd saloon to London	A. £54	B. £52	
2nd saloon to Marseilles	A. £50	B. £48.	

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
6th July	Dumana ..	8,427
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Dumana ..	8,411

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru ..	5898	1st July	14th July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th „	30th „
* Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16th Aug.	30th „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29th „	12th Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan is under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Haruna Maru	12th July.
Kamo Maru	26th July
Katori Maru	9th Aug.

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Hakone Maru	11th July.
Suwa Maru	25th July

Orient California Service

Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Siberia Maru	24th July.
Taiyo Maru	7th Aug.

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about			
1928			
4th July	† Alipore ..		Straits, China & Japan.
5th July	Rajputana ..		Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..		Colombo, Straits China and Japan
16th „	Narkunda ..		Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..		Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..		Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia		Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..		Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..		Colombo and Australia

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
4th July	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
4th „	Chakla ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
5th July	Vita ..	Busreh vis Karachi

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up ..... Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital „ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund „ 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonoseki
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO
Manager

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,90,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs -8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 82,70,393	„ 94,49,160

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?
One Rupee
per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
for Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits
Rs. 3,000)
payable to you when you are aged 55
in case of premature de
INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, i

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE W
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASS
Trustee—Govt. Official Truste
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 INSURANCE
Compared with others, its Great Age, Security, Mana
the LOWEST RATES.
Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of pren
giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbaz
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among
INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

EAS
INSURA
Apollo
Guarant
per Rs
Purely In
thing b
Several
Marria
on
liberal
For Agency
Apply to t

Getting more Business

It is easy to get more business when you tell about the work you do through the Classified Column in the "Bombay Chronicle." A regular advertisement there will carry your message to thousands of people every day—costs little.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATIVES for our celebrated Disinfectants (Phenolene) and Coaltar on decent pay and commission plus office and travelling [illegible] can't deposit [illegible]orth Rs. 2,000 [illegible] Box No. 2155, [illegible]nicle."

R1016

[illegible]TES specially [illegible]nd Science for [illegible] Mangrol, pay [illegible] qualifications. [illegible]s to the EDU- [illegible] MANGROL,

30653

[illegible]for Telegraph [illegible] Classes. Full [illegible]are Certificate [illegible]:—CENTRAL [illegible] Nai Sarak,

R981

[illegible]d on very [illegible]ommission a [illegible] an Indian [illegible]. Only those [illegible]t at least ten [illegible]s of the Com- [illegible]please corres- [illegible]Advt. Dept.,

3060

[illegible]erest for ten [illegible]tment rupees [illegible]ll 25th. July [illegible]st July, 1928. [illegible]INDUSTRIAL [illegible]ombay 2.

1011

[illegible]N

[illegible]isk your for- [illegible]Poona Races. [illegible]te. N. PURU- [illegible]Empire Build- [illegible]ombay.—Office [illegible]S.

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from about the 20th of July and APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu Punjab "Lee Bandrole."

R990

LOST AND FOUND

LOST OR STOLEN.—"Certificates for Shares Nos. 376946/955 209011/12 and Coupon No. 4684, of the Central Bank of India, Limited, favouring Mr. Jabbhoy Dhunjeebhoy Madraswala have been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered office of the Bank, otherwise duplicate Certificates will be issued to the abovenamed owner."

R 1018

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

UPPER CLASS WEEK END PASSENGERS BETWEEN BOMAY-DEVLALI AND NASIK.

For the convenience of passengers wishing to visit Devlali and Nasik at week ends, a bogie composite carriage (1st and 2nd class) will be run with effect from SATURDAY, the 7th July, 1928, on Nos. 197 Down Bombay-Delhi-Allahabad Express on the Down journey and by 158 Up Nagpur-Victoria Terminus Passenger trains as shown below:—

ON SATURDAYS.

197 Down V. Terminus Dep 8-30
" Devlali Arr. 12-59
" Nasik Road Arr. 13-11

ON SUNDAYS.

158 Up Nasik Road Dep. 22-3
" Devlali Dep. 22-27
" V. Terminus Arr. 5-15

W. H. SCOTT,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 27-6-28.

30659

AUCTION SALE.

THE KILACHAND MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the whole of the Company's Spinning Mills, including the lands and machinery and plant and buildings pertaining thereto, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Office, in Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., and Mr. Chandulal V. Divan, the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, unless privately sold in the meantime.

Private offers for the purchase of the said Mill to be made in sealed covers addressed to the abovenamed Liquidators, C/o. the undersigned at their office at 13-19 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars of the property and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1928.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN.
Liquidators' Attorneys.

30544

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 12th July, 1928, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Mr. Abdul Razak—Regarding the payment of pension in respect of his service as a School master.

2. Letter from Mr. H. B. Mandavle, Pleader, High Court, on behalf of his client Mr. Narayen Shridhar Jaivant—Complaining about his client's daughter not being admitted to the Sun-Mill Road Girls' School.

3. Letter from the Assistant Honorary Secretary, Sanatan Dharmavalanbeeva Agrawal Sabha—Regarding a circular issued by the Schools Committee regarding the education of the students of the depressed classes along with those of the higher classes.

4. Letter from the Secretary, Children's Aid Society—Regarding the representation of the Corporation on the Board of Management of the Society.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

5. Giving approval, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, to the amount of security to be furnished by the incumbent of the post of the Pay and Audit Clerk in the Schools Committee's office being raised from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000.

6. Recommending sanction to a Budget grant of Rs. 500 to meet the rent for two months of the building hired to locate the Haji Saboo Sidick Maternity Home prior to its removal to the newly acquired premises.

7. Recommending sanction to a Budget grant of Rs. 27,086-4-0 to meet the deficit in the overhead charges on works carried out at the Municipal Workshops during the year 1927-28.

8. Giving sanction subject to the further sanction of the Corporation, to the Establishments Schedule being so varied as to admit of the pay of the Municipal Store-keeper's post being fixed at Rs. 400-25-600.

9. Giving sanction to the Establishments Schedule being so varied as to admit of an additional staff being employed for completing the inventory and preparing a detailed valuation of all Municipal properties, subject to the further sanction of the Corporation in respect of the post of one Inspector and recommending sanction to a Budget grant of Rs. 2,200 to meet the expenditure during the year 1928-29 for the work of compiling the inventory, etc.

10. Recommending sanction to a reduction of 20 per cent., being made in the existing rates of motor allowances paid to Municipal Officers, etc.

11. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 2,200 to meet an excess in the charges for the purchase of two small crankshafts.

12. Forwarding for information, the Committee's resolution sanctioning a variation in the Establishment Schedule of the different departments where the pay does not exceed Rs. 40 per month so as to admit of the extraordinary allowances being amalgamated with the pay.

13. Recommending sanction to duty allowances being granted to some members of the Schools Committee's staff and to an additional grant of Rs. 1,400 being made for the purpose.

14. Giving approval, subject to the approval of the Corporation of an excess in the sanctioned estimates, to a contract being entered into by the Commissioner with Messrs. Ramji Kesharji and Co., for the work of constructing a semi-permanent chawl at Kurla Deonar for housing Municipal coolies.

15. Statement of a Budget Transfer in respect of an amount not exceeding Rs. 500 sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER

16. Requesting sanction to the lease of a piece of set-back land in Borebhat Lane being extended for a period of five years.

17. Requesting the Corporation to modify a Resolution passed by them about the payment of gratuity to a scavengering woman.

18—27 Requesting sanction to the payment of gratuities not exceeding (18) Rs. 129-8-0 to the widow of a halalkhore in the Conservancy Branch. (19) Rs. 147-0-0 to a retired employee of the Health Department (20) Rs. 129-8-0 to another retired employee of the Health Department (21) Rs. 129-8-0 to the widow of a halalkhore in the Health Department, (22) Rs. 129-8-0 to a retired employee of the Health Department (23) Rs. 129-8-0 to the widow of a deceased Vacant Ground Cleaner of the Conservancy Branch (24) Rs. 259-0-0 to the surviving legal heirs of a deceased halalkhore and his deceased wife, both Municipal servants (25) Rs. 126 to a retired scavenging man of the Health Department (26) Rs. 129-8-0 to the legal heirs of a deceased halalkhore in the Conservancy

PUBLIC NOTICES.

band of a deceased halalkhore woman in the Conservancy Branch.

28 Forwarding a statement showing the number of motor vehicles taxed.

29. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

30. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

31. Regarding the lay-out of roads through the property situated at a passage off Lady Jamshedji Road owned by Mr. J. M. DeSouza and others.

32. Letter from the Officer in charge, Bombay Malaria Enquiry—Forwarding a note containing recommendations for the prevention of Malaria in the City.

33. Letter from Mr. B. N. Motivala—Resigning his seat on the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee.

34—39. Letters from (34) Honorary Secretary, A. M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel (35) Manager and President, Free Ayurvedic Dispensary, Kamathipura (36) Secretary, People's Free Hospital (37) Secretary, Children's Aid Society. (38) Honorary Secretary, Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital and (39) Honorary Secretary, Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes. Forwarding copies of the annual reports of the working of the Institutions.

40. Letter from Mrs. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of her husband the late Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master.

41. Letter from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu—Requesting that she may be granted an extension of leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

42. Letter from Dr. E. Moses—Regarding his appointment as a representative of the Corporation on the Board of the Infant Welfare Society.

LETTERS FROM THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY—

43. Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

44. Submitting a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.

45. Reporting that a vacancy has been caused on certain Special Committees owing to the death of Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master.

46. Reporting the names of Councillors who have ceased to be members of certain Committees owing to their absence from the meetings of those Committees.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

47. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. R. A. Gole and another Councillor—For expressing opinion that in order to make the system of election by ballot fully effective, cumulative voting should be prevented and each voter should be required to vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies.

48. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. S. K. Pepala—For expressing opinion that the cost of constructing certain Trunk Roads should be borne by the Military Authorities, as these roads are made more or less for strategic purposes.

49. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. S. K. Papala, and another Councillor—For expressing opinion that the cost of maintaining certain big asphalted roads should be met from increased taxation on motor vehicles.

50. From Mr. G. B. Nare, seconded by Dr. J. N. Choksy—For requesting the Law Procedure and Elections Committee to submit if considered desirable a draft representation to Government requesting them to amend the Municipal Act so as to extend the right of voting at Municipal elections to people who pay Rs. 3 per month as rent.

51. From Mr. S. A. Mantri—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the unsatisfactory condition of lighting at Banganga Road.

52—53. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(52) For requesting Government to issue the necessary notification for dissolving the Improvement Trust Board and (53) For expressing opinion that the post of Personal Assistant to the Commissioner should be abolished.

54—55. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—(54) For obtaining a report as to how necessary Improvements can be carried out in Hasali Tank Lane and (55) for requesting the Commissioner to put to auction certain plots of land in the city to ascertain their market value.

56. From Dr. S. P. Mehta, seconded by Dr. M. F. Bisni—For appointing Dr. K. E. Dadachanji to be a Member of the Medical Relief Committee.

57—58. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For expressing opinion that (57) the Schools Committee should exhibit rules in Municipal Schools for the guidance of visitors and (58) that male teachers should not be employed in Girls' Schools.

59.—From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji seconded by Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to what action they are taking for improving the health of school children who are affected with disease.

60. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For

PUBLIC NOTICES.

er by which the work of certain Departments of the Improvement Trust can be carried out by cognate Departments of the Municipality after the Trust is dissolved.

61. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For requesting the Commissioner to have the terms of the license of bidi-workers changed so that the making of bidies on the premises may not be obligatory.

62. From Mr. D. G. Dalvi, seconded by Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram—For re-appointing Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, Kt., C.B.E., as a member of the Water Committee.

63—65. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—(63) For requesting the Commissioner to remove certain kutchra carts located near the G. I. P. Railway Dadar Level Crossing (64) For obtaining a report as to the desirability of restoring the Aladdin lamps on the old Bombay Agra Road and (65) For requesting the G. I. P. Railway authorities to remove the gates existing at some distance from the Sion Koliwada Station.

66—67. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(66) For requesting the Commissioner to submit to the Corporation the case re: Tramway fares for obtaining Counsel's opinion and (67) For appointing a Committee to report on the desirability of amending Section 78 of the Municipal Act, so that the appointment by the Standing Committee of clerks and servants under the Municipal Secretary may be under the control of the Corporation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

68. Regarding the proposed location by the Improvement Trust of a Urinal, coffee-shop, etc., near the Tram Terminus at Dadar.

69. Regarding Government contribution in respect of the cost of introducing free and complusory Primary Education in the City.

70. Regarding the construction of buildings for Municipal Primary Schools in the City.

71. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

72. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 3rd July, 1928.

30663

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 1725 2/7/28

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ASLAM KHAN NARULLAH KHAN, a bachelor, a Merchant, late of Bangkak in Siam Mahomedan inhabitant by caste Afghan, residing at Rajawonqse Road at Bangkak .....Deceased.

DIAR KHAN NURULLAH KHAN, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant by tribe Afghan Swadai, residing at Nagpada, outside the Fort of Bombay, the only brother of the deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir CHARLES GORDON HILL FAWCETT, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-seventh day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty eight and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 27th day of June, 1928.

DIAR KHAN NARULLAH KHAN.
Petitioner-in-person.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
'The DANGEROUS MAID'

Dangerous?—that's putting it lightly! Anything from escaping jail to horse-whipping the King's Officer or fighting his whole army was right in her line.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
R. B. SALISBURY
PRESENTS
'THE QUAINTS
IN
THE SILENT HOUSE

The greatest thrills of modern times.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
A picture illustrating a
PROCESS
for the manufacture of CONCRETE PIPES known as
THE HUME CENTRIFUGAL PROCESS

The rapidity of production makes for maximum ECONOMY.

The peculiar action of centrifugal force on concrete produces the DENSEST CONCRETE obtainable. Good Concrete is imperishable.

HUME PIPES
ARE A GREAT STEP FORWARD IN THE FIELD OF WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE ENGINEERING.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE GREATEST OF ALL SEA EPICS
SONS OF THE SEA
Featuring
WALLACE BEERY
and
ESTHER RALSTON
4000 in the cast including Patriots Pirates, etc.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Mighty Stupendous Metro-Goldwyn Adaptation of the celebrated Stage Success by:
RAFAEL SABATINI
BARDELYS
THE MAGNIFICENT
Featuring the Popular and Handsome Star:
JOHN GILBERT
Dramatic and Exciting Tale of Court Adventure of the Colourful Times of King Louis XIII. Comic relief blended with Tragedy. Humour side by side with Pathos, vivid Pageantry and Adventure!

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.

On account of the Underwriters:—

1 piece Truss Cleaner Cloth, about 28 yards.
40 casks superfinely ground Barytes.
5 enamelled Bath Tubs with overflow and waste fittings.

AT 2-30 (S. T.).

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred Shigram.
1 Second-hand rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF MILLINERY AND HOSIERY SHOP WITH ITS GOODWILL IN ONE LOT AT SITARAM BUILDING, CRAWFORD, MARKET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 996 of 1928 (Husein Ahmed vs. Bachu Cassum) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 20th inst. sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the shop at Sitaram Building, Crawford Market.

All the materials lying in the millinery and hosiery shop at Sitaram Building, carried on in the name and style of B. Mohomed & Co., Lucky Shop No. 1 and the stock-in-trade and goodwill thereof in one lot as a going concern.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE POPULAR BRITISH STAR
IVOR NOVELLO
IN A STRIKING TALE OF BRITISH HONOUR
'DOWNHILL'
THE PHOTO-PLAY THAT CREATED A SENSATION IN LONDON.
NEXT SATURDAY
THE MOST TALKED OF NOVEL IN YEARS
WIFE OF THE CENTAUR
WITH
JOHN GILBERT
AND
ELEANOR BOARDMAN.

Don't Complain Afterwards.
STILL 3 DAYS MORE
GUJARAT PRODUCTION
Kunj-Kishori
Featuring
Peerless Screen Beauty
Miss GULAB
ALSO
STAGE DANCE
BY
Miss RAJKISHORI
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE.

Please Note
COMING — NEXT SATURDAY:
FAIRY OF CEYLON
Featuring
Favourite Screen Beauty
Miss GOHAR
A Very Highly appreciated Kohinoor Picture.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
CONTINUES
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
SEE TO-NIGHT OR THIS WEEK
JAGDISH FILM COMPANY'S
FIRST MYTHOLOGICAL PRODUCTION
SHREE
DWARKADHEESH
Together with the topical
DWARKA
Daily (4) Four Shows
At 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
Extra Shows on Sat. and Sun. at 3 p.m.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Sat. and Sun. at 3-30 P.M.
RICHARD TALMADGE
IN
"THE PRINCE OF PEP"
His most amusing and sensational comedy Melodrama!
My what stunts! Lord what thrills! You've seen dashing Dick in many a gripping photo-play. But this takes the cake and biscuits too—
Also 2—Two Reeler Comedies.

WEATHER IN INDIA

SEA MONSOON EXTENDS

HEAVY RAINFALL IN C. P.

Poona, July 3.

The depression over the Central Provinces has remained practically stationary and the rainfall has again been heavy in that area. The sea monsoon has been active on the West Coast and has extended into the West Central India, and Rajputana. The Bay current continues vigorous in South Bengal but has weakened markedly in Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Central India, West Central Provinces, Konkan, Hyderabad North, and Malabar and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Bihar United Provinces West, Rajputana East, Bombay Deccan, Coorg and the Punjab Hills.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, United Provinces East, Kashmir, Gujarat, Hyderabad South and Madras Coast North.

Chief amounts are.—Akyab one inch; Mergui a half; Coss Bazaar five; Cherrapunji four; Chittagong, Barisal, Berhampur and Calcutta three, Burdwan, and Sandheads two; Narayanganj, Jessore Cuttack and Chaibbasa one and half; Naya Dumka three quarters; Jubblpore, Seoni Nagpur, and Pachmarhi three; Surat two; Raipur and Kotah one and a half; Simla, Mussoorie, Agra, Bhavnagar, Neemuch and Jagdalpur a half. Bombay four; Ratnagiri and Mangalore one and Poona and Nizamabad a quarter.

Forecast.—An increase in Berar, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

Heavy Rainfall Warning.—Moderately heavy rain is likely to continue in Southwest Bengal and West Central Provinces for next twenty four hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

MONSOON STRENGTHENS ON WEST COAST

Bombay, July 3.

General Remarks:—The depression over the Central Provinces has remained practically stationary and rainfall has again been heavy in that area. The monsoon has strengthened on the west coast and extended in Gujarat and into west Central India and Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Hyderabad North and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces West, Rajputana East and the Bombay Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces East, Gujarat, Hyderabad South and the Madras Coast North. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded except in Sind, Baluchistan and most of the Punjab, where they are practically clear. The air is more moist than usual in the Central Provinces, the north-west of the Peninsula and most of the Punjab. Temperatures were below normal in the Punjab, Central India West and the Central Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 103 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast:—An increase in Berar, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours.
	Ins.
Allahabad	0.21
Jhansi	0.15
Ogra	0.48
Hissar	0.03
Lahore	0.06
Jaipur	0.04
Ajmer	0.20
Kotah	1.47
Mount Abu	0.25
Bhuj	0.05
Rajkot	0.05
Surat	2.37
Bhavnagar	0.47
Neemuch	0.38
Indore	0.18
Akola	0.19
Amraoti	0.28
Khandwa	0.07
Hoshangabad	0.90
Saugor	0.10
Jubbulpore	2.80
Nagpur	2.86
Raipur	1.68
Chanda	0.19
Ratnagiri	1.06
Marmugao	0.16
Karwar	0.23
Poona	0.23
Belgaum	0.11
Aurangabad	0.25
Nizamabad	0.35
Hyderabad	0.01
Bangalore	0.01
Mangalore	1.04
Calicut	0.30
Cochin	0.35
Negapatam	0.01
Cocanada	0.12

BOMBAY.

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—

	Ins.
Colaba Observatory	4.23
Colaba Observatory total from (12.07 ins. above normal.)	
1st June to date	32.95
St. George's Hospital	3.73
J. J. Hospital	2.54

Maximum temperature 84 deg. (3 deg. below normal).
Minimum temperature 75 deg. (2 deg. below normal).

Half-weekly weather and crop reports for the 2nd instant:—

Multan.—Cloudy, but no rain.—Cotton sowing making good progress.

Bewar.—Bright, no sign of rain.—Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Half-weekly Rainfall reports, 2nd July, 1928:—

(Received too late for publication in yesterday's report.)

Station.	Since last telegram	Total 1st June to date.
Bewar		1.50
Dholera		0.68
Dohad	0.00	3.30
Godhra	0.00	3.94
Nandurbar	0.38	2.42
Dharwar	0.00	3.48
Betul	1.92	8.34

Station.	Departure from normal.	Annual normal.
Bewar	—1.07	19.51
Dholera	—3.18	24.85
Dohad		22.61
Godhra		40.25
Nandurbar	2.42	22.61
Dharwar	3.43	32.65
Betul	8.34	43.68

INDIAN IDAILY WEATHER REBORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, Monday, the 2nd of July 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

A depression has appeared this morning over the east Central Provinces and the monsoon is vigorous over Burma, south Bengal, Chota Nagpur and the Central Provinces. The Arabian Sea current has weakened in the Deccan, but has extended in the submontane Punjab and into Gujarat and the North-West Frontier Province.

Forecast.—An extension of rain into west Central India and Rajputana.

Burma, including the Bay Islands.—There has been widespread rain in the division: Port Blair has had 4.0 inch, Victoria Point 2.1 inch, Mergui 1.1 inch., Kyaukpyu 1.8 inch., Akyab 7.2 inch., Monywa 1.1 inch., Lashio 1.8 inch., and Maymyo 3.1 inch. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess and maximum temperature was below normal in Upper Burma.

North-east India, including Orissa.—There has been nearly general rain in Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur and local rain in Bihar, with a few falls in Assam; Dibrugarh has had 1.1 inch., Silchar 1.0 inch., Cox's Bazar 1.7 inch., Chittagong 5.1 inch., Narayanganj 1.1 inch., Barisal 2.4 inch., Calcutta 2.2 inch., Saugor Island 3.6 inch., Burdwan 2.8 inch., Ranchi 3.5 inch., Hazaribagh 1.9 inch., and Naya Dumka 1.1 inch. Skies are heavily clouded in general. Humidity is in excess in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and in defect in north-east Assam. Maximum temperature was below normal in Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, Central India East and the Central Provinces East and local in the Central Provinces West; Mussoorie has had 4.3 inch., Chakrata 1.2 inch., Lucknow 0.8 inch., Dehra Dun 2.1 inch., Hoshangabad 1.1 inch., Pachmarhi 2.8 inch., Jubbulpore 3.7 inch, Nagpur 2.5 inch, Raipur 2.0 inch., Chanda 2.2 inch. and Jagdalpur 1.0 inch. Skies are heavily clouded generally. The air is more moist than usual in the United Provinces West, Central India East and the Central Provinces. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in the United Provinces West and Central India East and the maximum alone in the Central Province East.

North-west India.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the Punjab East and North including the hills, locally in the North-West Frontier Province, and at a few stations in Kashmir and Gujarat; Simla has had 0.6 inch., Murree 0.5 inch., Rawalpindi 1.5 inch., Parachinar 0.6 inch., Sialkot 0.7 inch. and Ahmadabad 1.3 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded except in Sind and Baluchistan where they are clear. The air is more moist than usual in the Punjab, Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province. Maximum temperature was below normal in Kashmir, and the minimum in the Punjab East and North and the North West Frontier Province. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 109 deg. at Dalbandin.

The Peninsula.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Konkan and Malabar, and local rain in Coorg, while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South, Madras South-east and the Madras Coast North; Mangalore has had 2.3 inch. and Cochin 1.2 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Maximum temperature was below normal in Hyderabad North, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 100 deg. at Negapatam.

Special report of heavy rainfall.—July 1: Basti (Jullundur) 5.6 inch. and Ponna yun (Akyab) 5.5 inch.

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 2.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4 4 10 5 4

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, June 30.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

	Week Ending 30/6/28.	
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	307,000	Bales.
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	250,000	Bales.
Other Cotton Visible Supply	247,000	,,
Total Afloat,	143,000	,,
American Cotton Afloat	30,000	,,
East Indian Cotton Afloat	28,000	,,
Total World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	216,000	,,
Great Britain Takings	35,000	,,
U. S. A. and Canada Takings	76,000	,,
Continent, etc. Takings	100,000	,,
Japan, China, etc. Takings	5,000	,,

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents.

Name.	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord	1-4-9
4 1/2 per cent Loan 1950-55	93-10
Nandydroog Gold Co. Ord	0-16-6
Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord	0-18-9
Attock Oil	1-5-0
Associated Portland Cement	1-4-9
Underground Electric Railways	1-6-6
Burma Corporation	0-14-3
Snia Viscosa	1-16-3
Beira Railway Co.	1-1-6
Calico Printers	1-10-0
Marconi International Marine	2-8-0
Rhodesian & General Asbestos	5-12-6
James Finlay Ord	5-5-0
General Elec. Co. Ord	2-0-0
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord	5-10-0
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0-12-0
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord	5-18-9
Mahayatam Plantations	1-16-6
British Burma Pets	0-7-1 1/2
Sendan Plantations	4-3-1 1/2
Vickers Ord	0-12-0
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0-11-9

Market steady but little doing.
Stock of Rubber in London—38,611 tons.
Decrease on week.— 1,472 tons.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 2.

Rosario Santa Fe, per 63 lb, Cargoes, August shipment Continent paid 50-3

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb, Cargoes, July-Aug. shipment sellers 50.

Wheat, South Australian, Afloat sellers 52-6

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Afloat to London paid 52

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, July 2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C and F Calcutta,
July-Sept. per cwt, sellers 13 1 1-2
Oct.-Dec. per cwt, sellers 13-3
C and F Bombay,
July-Sept. per cwt. sellers 13-2
C and F Karachi,
July-Sept. per cwt, sellers 13-2-3-4

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 3rd July 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.655 inches (.028 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 588 inches (.033 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .001.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.7.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.0 degrees (2.5 below normal.)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 75.2 degrees 1.7 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 94 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 93 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 22 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 190 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 42 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 4.23.

Total rainfall during the month 5.24.

Total rainfall during the year 32.96.

Weather remarks Squally.

BOMBAY CITY RAIN FALL

Bombay, July 3.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 3rd July 1928, Colaba Point 4.23, Fort 3.78, J. J. Hospital 2.54.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 32.95, Fort 36.81, J. J. Hospital 34.15.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 38.47, Fort 42.15 J. J. Hospital 34.15.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point 8.58, Fort 9.54, J. J. Hospital 10.15.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 22nd June 1928:—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital		11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up		5,62,50,000
Reserve		5,12,50,000
Public Deposits		6,43,53,000
Other Deposits		72,19,74,000
Loans against securities per contra		
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra		1,03,00,000
Contingent Liabilities		
Sundries		1,69,28,000
	Rs.	92,07,55,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities		23,06,41,000
Other authorized securities under the Act		2,40,71,000
Loans		10,73,69,000
Cash Credits		30,24,00,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased		8,84,96,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased		46,41,000
Bullion		
Dead Stock		2,84,42,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra		
Sundries		79,89,000
Balances with other Banks		11,94,000
		79,52,43,000
Cash		12,55,12,000
	Rs.	92,07,55,000

The above balance sheet includes—

	£
Deposits in London	1,028,500
Advances and investments in London	989,000
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	84,800

Percentage 15.43.
Bank Rate 6 per cent.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs. Increase.
Public Deposits	1,06,17,000
Other Deposits	53,35,000

ASSETS.

	Decrease.
Bank's Investments	24,13,000
Loans	1,32,11,000
Cash Credits	40,57,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	45,09,000
	Increase.
Cash	1,33,44,000

Percentage 15.43.

Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, 22nd June 1928.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 3.

Wheat	5,343	Cwts.
Linseed	3,487	,,
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	1,048	,,
Gingellyseeds	359	,,
Poppyseeds	42	,,
Groundnuts	3,923	,,
Castorseed	6,148	,,
Rice	2,931	,,
Myrabollams	751	,,
Cottonseed	2,389	,,
Mowraseed	219	,,
Gram	3,698	,,
Jowar	5,885	,,
Barley	62	,,
Bajree	2,343	,,
Coal	4,182	Tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, July 3.

Castorseeds Sept. delivery: opening Rs. 51|11; highest Rs. 51|13|6; closing Rs. 51|12|6.

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 4|10; highest Rs. 4|10|10-1|2; closing Rs. 4|10|9.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 57|5|6; closing Rs. 57|11.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 3.

The Market has ruled weak to-day both in respect of Ready and Forward positions with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Cohinur Rs. 9/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Nurmahal Rs. 9/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Pandit Rs. 9/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment May Rs. 9/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 8/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 8/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct Dec Rs. 8/11 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-Mar Rs. 8/15 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Weak.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 2.

Silver—Business Small. Market is quiet.

Spot	27 7-16
Forward	27 3-8

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 2.

Linseed Oil, naked. London, cwt., July-Aug. delivery sellers 29 1 1-2

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt, Sept.-Dec. delivery sellers 29 7 1-2

PRIVATE OPINIONS ON COTTON.

Bombay, July 2.

Geo. H. Macfadden Bros. estimate condition 66.9 per cent pointing to a crop of 13-1/2 million bales.

Miss Giles estimate acreage increase 2 per cent. Condition 68.5 per cent. indicating a crop of 13 million bales. June condition lowest during past 25 years.

Messrs. Southern Products estimate condition 64.5 acreage increase 3 per cent.

On the New Orleans Cotton Exchange trading will soon commence with 50 bales contract.

Messrs. Langley and Co., in their to-day's report give the following opinion:—

"With a continuation of better weather we think reaction may go a little further, but advise purchases on all breaks."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. make the following observation in their to-day's report:—

The private estimates coming to hand need little comment except that unless the crop is favored with ideal conditions during July and August, it will be little short of a disaster.

We strongly advise purchases now and on any further setbacks.

In the course of an article "The Manchester Guardian Commercial" of the 14th ultimo states as under:—

"As regards the crop, it cannot be said that progress is satisfactory. Heavy rainfall continues to occur in the Eastern States, and temperatures, both minimum and maximum, are well below normal for the period of the season. It is freely stated that hot dry weather is urgently needed for the next few weeks in order to give satisfactory results and the amount of moisture already in the ground is exceedingly detrimental. The possibilities of boll weevil activity later in the season are also causing anxiety, and the general uncertainty of the prospects is acting as a deterrent upon operators, with the exception of the Wall Street interest. Private estimates concerning the acreage show considerable variance, and in some cases ideas are as wide as 2 per cent. to 12 per cent. for the probable increase, but no official guidance will be received until next month, and in the meantime many more differences of opinion will be to hand."

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 2.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, Spot sellers 0-0 1-8

SHRI MAHAVIRA JAIN VIDYALAYA.

The University examination result of the students studying in the above Institution is as follows: 54 students appeared in the University examination, out of which 44 passed. 3 stood in first and 17 in second class. The percentage comes to 82 per cent. Looking to the previous two or three years' results, the result of this year is satisfactory:

	Number of candidates	Number of successful candidates.
Final M.B.B.S.	2	2
Inter L.C.P.S.	2	2
Final B.Sc.	1	1
Junior B.Sc.	1	1
Inter Science	6	3
Final B. Com.	1	1
Inter B. Com.	4	3
Final B.A.	3	3
Inter Arts	3	1
F.Y.A.	21	18
Sanitary Engineering	1	1
Final B.E.	3	2
Second Yr. B.E.	4	4
1st LL.B.	2	2
Total	54	44

Poona July 2.—Pandit Madan Mohan Malavlya who left this afternoon for Bombay has promised to inaugurate the "Parnashala Lecture Series" that is being organised under the auspices of the Kaivalyadhama of Lonavla. The series will commence some time after the monsoon, and is intended to deal with the spiritual element flowing through different channels of human activity.—A. P.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

PRICES OPEN 35 POINTS LOWER ON EASIER LIVERPOOL—BETTER WEATHER—BULLISH PRIVATE CROP REPORTS—WALL STREET SELLING—FUTURES 29 TO 27 POINTS LOWER.

New York, July 2.

The New York futures market opened with an easier appearance at a decline of 35 points on account of easier Liverpool cables and favourable weather reports. There was absence of buyers and this indication of a weaker technical situation with worse cablegrams than expected from Liverpool and reports of absence of rains and generally warm weather, the market declined and established a decline of 39 points during the first hour and a half. At this level various bullish private crop estimates, stimulated covering and buying by operators which resulted in a recovery of 25 points from the lowest level and early in the afternoon October was quoted 22.64 which proved to be the highest price for the day. In view of the overbought state of the market and the Government report of weevil emergence made upto 10th ultimo showed unusually light, induced considerable liquidation by Wall Street operators and the market closed easy at a decline of 29 to 27 points. Spot cotton prices declined 30 points to 22.80c.

The New Orleans futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 26 to 30 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 26 points to 22.54c.

Cotton Exchanges will remain closed on Wednesday the 4th inst. being "Independance Day."

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 2nd inst. as under:—

"Government report of weevil emergence to 16th June unusually light. Think that market speculatively overbought."

Messrs. Patel Bros:—

October highest 22-64 (12-48 p.m.), lowest 22-35 (11-36 a.m.).

New York market easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by favourable weather and Wall Street selling.—Reuter.

Langley & Co.—Cable from Dallas (Texas):—

Apparently better weather setting in. However crop appearance generally unsatisfactory. Perfect weather necessary henceforth to avoid disaster weevil serious damage.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, July 2.
October	22.45—.29
December	22.28—.29
January	22.12—.27
March	21.96—.27
May	21.85—.27
Middling Spot	22.86—.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, July 2.
July	22.29—.26
October	21.86—.30
Middling Spot	22.54—.26

NEW YORK.

New York, July 2.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	22.29
October	22.47
January	22.15
New York, Noon Call.	
July	22.26
October	22.40
January	22.09
New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.	
July	22.29
October	21.90
January	21.67

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 2.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 4,000 bales

Day's Exports to Great Britain 6,000 bales

Day's Exports to the Continent 14,000 bales

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, July 3	
F.P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date	2-7-28 8296000	12935000
„ Yesterday	do. 4000	4000
Exports to date	do. 7186000	10875000
Stock at Ports	29-6-28 892000	1224000
„ Interior Towns	do. 438000	470000
„ Liverpool	29-6-28 830000	1292000
Visible Supply	29-6-28 2918000	4024000
„	1-7-28 2903000	3873000

LIVERPOOL.

OPEN 5 POINTS HIGHER—SELLING ON BETTER WEATHER—FUTURES 5 TO 12 POINTS LOWER—SPOT SALES 6,000 BALES.

Liverpool, July 2.

The Liverpool futures market opened firm at a rise of 4 to 5 points in sympathy with higher New York closing on last Saturday. Weather reports were mostly favourable which induced heavy long liquidation and the market ruled easy, finally closing at a decline of 5 points for near months and 10 to 12 points for new crop deliveries. Spot sales amounted to 6,000 Bales and Middling American Spot prices closed 5 points higher at 12-45d. per lb.

Empire futures ruled easy and declined 10 points, while Egyptians were quiet and closed at a loss of 6 to 4 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros:—

No precipitation. Warm.

Selling on better weather.

Weather map generally favourable.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee:—

Weather reports are more favourable.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. George Langley & Co. of Liverpool:—

Better weather. Expect reaction.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable D|- 2nd inst. from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 p.m.:—"No rains, warm, farcast entire Belt generally fair."

Messrs. Drenaan & Co. have received the following cable D|- 2nd inst. from their Liverpool friends:—

"Weather reports rather more favourable. Further heavy selling by longs, but steady owing to bad candition report private. We hardly think the reaction will go much further."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 2. Opening	Closing
July	11.95	11.89—.95
August		11.84—.85
September		11.79—.06
October	11.79	11.69—.09
November		11.59—.08
December		11.58—.09
January	11.67	11.56—.10
February		11.52—.10
March	11.65	11.52—.10
April		11.48—.10
May	11.61	11.48—.10
June		11.44—.12
July		11.42—.12
Middling Spot		11.45 plus .05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 2.

Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales

Sales on Speculation 100 bales

Sales of East Indian Cotton 500 bales

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 2.
Scinde, Fully Good	9.05
Scinde, Fine	9.30
Scinde, Superfine	9.55
Bengal, Good	8.80
Bengal, Fully Good	9.05
Bengal, Fine	9.30
Oomra, Good	9.25
Oomra, Fully Good	9.65
Oomra, Fine	9.95
Broach, Fully Good	10.55
Broach, Fine	10.80
Broach, Superfine	11.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 2.
July	20.19—.06
August	20.34—.06
September	20.59—.04
October	20.79—.06
November	20.84—.06
December	20.89—.06
January	20.89—.04
February	20.89—.04
March	20.94—.02
April	20.94—.02
May	20.95—.02
June	20.95—.02
July	20.95—.02
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	20.95—.10

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, July 2.

T T Berlin on London 20.40 7-8

T T Amsterdam on London 12.09 5-8

T T Brussels on London 34.93

T T Madrid on London Unquoted.

T T Milan on London 92.72

T T Berne on London 25.30

T T Paris on London 124.29

T T London on Prague 164.62

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 2.

BOMBAY.

OPENED LOWER ON WEAK NEW YORK—LONG LIQUIDATION—SHARP FALL IN LIVERPOOL OPENING—CLOSED QUIET.

Bombay, July 3.

Following a decline of 37 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 415/8 for J.-A. Broach and ruled easy on long's realising thin profits. The Liverpool market was due to open 1 point lower but opened at a decline of 13 points and eased off further 3 points. This weakness was reflected here and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J.-A.	412	8	0
Broach A.-M.	425	8	0
Oomra July	382	8	0
Oomra D.-J.	393	8	0
Bengal July	346	0	0
Bengal D.-J.	351	0	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 3.

The forward market opened at Rs. 411|12 for Broach J.-A. and declined As. 4 but recovered on scattered buying by Jobbers and improved to Rs. 413 closing finally at 6-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.-A.	412	8	0
Broach A.-M.	425	8	0
Oomra July	382	0	0
Oomra D.-J.	393	8	0
Bengal July	346	8	0
Bengal D.-J.	350	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, July 3.
July	248.30
October	252.80
January	254.70

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 3.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st September. This year	Last year.
Khandesh	49	305,087	313,292
Central India	176	295,115	297,714
Barsi and Nagar	591	314,90-	199,109
Hyderabad-Gaorani	73	116,819	68,638
Berar	95	723,493	567,207
Central Provinces	16	304,210	227,614
Total Oomras	1,000	2,059,628	1,673,574
Dholera	3,611	316,466	190,365
N.-W. Provinces	....	64,627	57,672
Rajputana	303	53,249	55,820
Sind-Punjab	....	136,244	115,121
Broach	603	267,714	237,514
Coompta and Dharwar	841	126,697	124,246
Westerns-Northerns	857	45,095	63,803
Cocoanada	....	7	407
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	34,119	36,368
Persian	....	4,896	4,205
American	....	89,519	319,121
Egyptian and African	....	72,101	81,308
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	126	252
Total	7,215	3,270,488	2,959,776

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 3.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 28th June. This year	Last year.
Europe	726	707,155	340,524
Japan & China	3,611	1,156,095	1,394,121
Coast Ports	....	25,351	22,449
Up-country by Rail	....	85,941	140,315
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	45,055	35,950
Total	4,337	2,019,597	1,933,359

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

THE SRI KRISHNA BOMBAY CO., LTD.,

Muktsar, July 3.

Wheat ready 4/7 4/11.

Wheat Assuj 4/12/6.

Gram ready 3/14 3/15.

Gram Sawan 3/14.

Gram Bhadon 4/-/6.

Gram Assuj 4/2.

Barley ready 3/1/6.

Barley Assuj 3/6.

Rapeseed ready 7/4 7/10.

BULLION MARKET

THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

Bombay, July 3.

SILVER.

London Ready 21/7.
Forward 27/6.
American cent 60/2.
China is closing.
Ready 62/10.

	Oping	Highest	Lowest	Now
Ashadh	62/11	62-13	62/9	62/8
Sawan	62/10	62/10	62/7	62/7

Tejimundi 1/3.

Bhadwa	62/9	62/9	62/6	62/6

Tejimundi 2.

"Tone of Silver":—Quiet and idle. Nothing doing.

Market closed with sellers at the quotation.

GOLD.

Ready 27/6/6.
Ashad 21/6/6.
Sawan 21/7/6.
National City 21/8/3.
N. Momsharda 21/8.
N. Motilal 21/6/6.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, July 3. Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	365	....
Bengal Fine	360	350
Bengal F.G.	355	345
Sindh-Punjab Fine	360	350
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	355	345
Wardha-Hinght Fine	405	395
Nagpur Fine	405	395
Yeotmal Fine	400	385
Arvi Fine	400	385
Amraoti Fine	390	365
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	382/85	365
Mulkapur Fine	372/75	355/60
Khandesh Fine	368/70	350
Muthia Fine	....	335/40
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	385	....
Purna F.G.G.S.	360	350
Parbhani/Sailu	....	350
Indore/Ujjain Fine	375/80	350/55
Burwah Sanavad Fine	370/75	345/50
Surat	475	..
Navsari	....	....
Broach F.G.	410/50	....
Broach Fine	420/25	....
Westerns M.G.	395	....
Westerns H.G.	....	....
Cambodia	485/90	....
Miraj/Sangli	410	....
Compta Good	420/25	....
Dholera	....	....
Kadi/Viramgam	....	....

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 3.

Bengal 350 D. J.
Bengal 345 July.
Broach 425 A. M.
Broach 413 J. A.
Umra 392 D. J.
Umra 381 July.

SPOT RATES.

	Bombay, July 3.			
Bengal	361	354	347	339
S. P.	359	352	345	337
Rajputana	361	354	347	339
Broach	430	425	415	408
S. D.	425	420	413	406
P. A.	440	435	428	420
K. V.	416	413	408	401
Dholera	413	410	405	398
Kalajin	413	410	405	398
Cutch		425	420	413
Surat	477	472	467	462
Rajpipla	473	468	463	458
Navsari	497	492	487	482
Umra No. 3	399	392	385	375
C. P. No. 1	421	414	407	397
C. P. No. 2	410	403	396	386
Khandesh	381	371	361	351
Muthit		361	351	341
Southern	414	409	404	399
Comptah		437	427	417

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 3.

100 Vardhman Bros. Ellichpur 385.
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Dhulia 340.
100 L. K. Vashanji Harda 375.
100 Japan T. & Co. Harda 375.
100 Toyomankwa Mundra 412.
100 Toyomankwa, Khandesh 330.
100 Nissoo & Co. Berar 345.
100 G. G. Kesha Gujrat 402.
100 Vardhman Bros Nagar 352.
100 Madhavj Dharamshi Muglai 325.
100 Jetha Devji Udaipur 403.
100 Volkart Bros. Jalna 345.
100 Volkart Bros Nagar 352.
100 Volkart Bros Khamgaon 345/4.
100 Samaram Joharmal Arvi 390.
100 Mooljee Jetha & Co. Barwaha 330.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 2.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality). Spot 15 15-16

LONDON METAL.

London, July 2.

Copper, English Best Selected £66 5-8
Copper, Braziers, £76 3-4
Yellow Metal, £65 1-2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £21 3-4
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge £13 3-8

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES QUIET

BURMAH ACTIVE

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, July 3.

Dull and uninteresting session ended in a small change in the values of Mill shares. There exists a feeling uncertainty about the strike outlook and those mills who have large stocks of cotton are said making good profit. On the other hand those mills who have no stocks will have to buy at unremunerative prices. Operators are not inclined to do much at present level and further developments are eagerly awaited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section business was narrow and mostly confined to jobers. Anticipation of good dividend resulted in some activity of Burmah shares which improved Rs. 12/8 to-day. Cement Shares were steady. Tata Iron had minor changes.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (July 1928).

	Bombay, July 2.
Paid up	Closing rates, Rs.
100 Ahmed Advance	375
50 Apollo	6-12
500 Bombay Cotton	312/8
2200 Bombay Dyeing	906/14
200 Fazulbhoy	871/4
250 Century	416-14
100 Central India	516-4
500 Central India Pref.	486/4
100 Colaba Land	131/4.
100 Coorla	167/8
100 Crescent	160/10
250 Currim.	190
500 David	240
250 Dawn	575
200 Edward Sassoon	87/8
10 E. D. Sassoon	0-12-6
100 Elphinstone	15
50 Finlay	118/12
1000 F. Petit	3254
100 Globe	23/8
100 Gokak	123/12
100 Indian Bleaching	254/6
25 Central	26/2
100 Indore Malwa	387/8
250 Jamshed Mfg.	37/8
50 Kastoorchand	17/4
100 Khatau	87/8
100 Koh-i-noor	253/12
100 Laxmi Cotton	6750
100 Madhavrai Sed.	8
100 Madhowji	80
100 Manekji Petit	1,500
100 Meyer Sassoon	80
100 Morarji	1550
200 New Great	263/12
100 New City	110
200 Pearls	571/4
100 Phoenix	382/8
200 Pabancy	250
100 Sholapur	6700
250 Simplex	130/10
50 Swan	120
100 Swadeshi	492/8
500 Tata Mill	65
500 Vishnu Cotton	2725

BANKS.

500 Imperial	1490
50 India	95/8
£5 Eastern	82/8
£12-1/2 National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500 Aho. Prantej	902/8
100 Amritsar Patti	138
100 Cen. Prov. Ry. xd	101
100 Dhond Baramati	100
100 Guzerat Ry	91
100 Hoshiarpur	97/8
100 Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandhra Bhon	77
100 Sara Sirajgunj	97
100 Sialkote	102
100 Sindh Lt. Ry.	140
100 Upper Sindh	88/8
500 Tapti Valley	710

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	116
100 Andhra Valley	725
100 Alcock	388/12
125 B. Burma	836/4
125 B. Burma No. 1	302/8
10 Br. India Insurance	7
50 B. Tramway	157/8
50 Tramway Pref.	94/8
250 Bombay Steam	281/4
50 Bombay Telephone	51/12
10 Bundi Cement	25/2
200 Indian Cement	361/4
10 Central India Mining	7
£1 Eastern Chemical Ordy.	4/8
sh. 2 do. Defd.	1/4
100 Katni Ordinary	266/4
50 Katni Deferred	959
25 New India Insur	22/2
10 Punjab P. Cement Ord.	16/14
10 „ „ Pref.	12/8
50 Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mills	90
10 Shivrajpur	37
15 Scindia Steam	13/8
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	78/2
90 Tata Iron Deferred	287-8
100 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	138/8
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	93/8
100 Tata Hydro	1113/12
100 Tata Oil	37
100 Tata Power Ord.	525
1000 Tata Power Pref.	925

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 2.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2 1-2 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 3-6 per cent.

London, July 2.

Bank Bills, 3 months 3 13-16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 1-16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3-4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1-4 per

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 3.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-9.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-12.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/4.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945 Rs. 102.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 103-9.

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-11.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103-12

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-9.

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-2.

Forward Rates: 17th July sett:—3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/9/0 1945-55 Rs. 106-9-0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 3.

3 Months discounts 3-13/16 per cent.

6 months discounts 4-1/16 per cent.

Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money Call 4-1/4 per cent.

One month 3-3/4 per cent.

Three Months 3-1/2 per cent.

Six month 3-12 per cent.

Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 2.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C. £22

Hongkong Shanghai Bank (London Register) £138 1-2

P and O Banking Corporation £9 1-2

National Bank £5 1-2

Eastern Bank £7 1-8

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £90 1-2

Conversion Loan £78 1-8

Indian Loan 5 1-2 per cent. £101 3-4

Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent. £56

Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £61 3-8

Indian Stock 3 1-2 Sterling Loan £71 5-8

Consols £56

War Loan 5 per cent £101 5-8

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94 5-8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 2.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, July-Aug. shipment sellers £9-10-0

Castorseed, Bombay, ton, July-Aug. shipment buyers £17-12-6

Rapeseed, Toria, ton, July-Aug. shipment sellers £18-12-6

—NEW INDIA—

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
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BOLL-WEEVIL EMERGENCE "UNUSUALLY LIGHT"

REUTER'S CONTRADICTORY REPORTS

LONDON, July 3.

New Orleans.—The Cotton exchange has decided shortly to introduce trading in half contracts, namely, trading in both hundred bale and fifty bale units.

"BOLL WEEVILEMERGENCE COMPLETE."

Washington.—The Agricultural Department reports that boll weevil emergence is almost complete.

"PRICES DROP IN COTTON EXCHANGE."

New York.—A message states that the above report led to much liquidation on the cotton exchange, prices dropping ten to fifteen points.—Reuter's Special.

(According to the cablegram received from Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York, dated 2nd instant, the boll weevil emergence is "unusually light." (See our commercial columns.)

The above Reuter's cablegram of Washington, reporting that "boll weevil emergence is almost complete" seems self-contradictory and misleading when read in conjunction with the immediately following Reuter's cable from New York which states that "prices dropped 10 to 15 points" as a result of the Agricultural Department report.)

MACDONALD WELCOMES KELLOGG PROPOSALS

SUPPORT TO EMPIRE MIGRATION

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LABOUR CONFERENCE

LONDON, July 2.

The British Commonwealth Labour Conference opened to-day in the House of Commons. There were delegates from Australia, British Guiana, Canada, Ceylon, India, Ireland, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Palestine, Rhodesia, South Africa and Trinidad. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, who presided, dealt in his opening address with Empire migration and said that the Labour Party formerly opposed migration but now realised the necessity of great fluidity of population. But their aims should be to develop family rather than individual migration.

Referring to Mr. Kellogg's peace proposal he said that the great value of the proposal was that it was a new gesture and would be the means of extricating the League of Nations machine out of the rut into which militarists were driving it.

The rest of the Conference will be private.—Reuter.

NO RELIEF TO STRIKERS' FAMILIES

CORPORATION'S SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S DICISION

We understand that the Special Committee appointed by the Corporation to enquire into the advisability of granting relief to the families of Bombay mill workers, has decided against giving any relief.

MEXICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

3 KILLED AND 10 INJURED IN MINOR AFFRAY

LONDON, July 3.

Mexico City.—There have been surprisingly few disturbances during Presidential elections. In a minor affray at Panuco two persons were killed and ten wounded.—Reuter.

GARRISON AT LAGRIEGA ATTACKED

REBLES DISPENSED

LONDON, July 3.

Mexico City.—200 insurgents attacked the garrison at Lagriega. The federal reinforcements dispersed the rebels who left 26 dead as well as quantities of ammunition and horses.—Reuter.

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ANGLO YEMEN RELATIONS

REACHING AN "HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT"

TEROUGO AIR ACTION

LONDON, July 3.

The relations of the Imam of Yemen with the British Government were reviewed at length in an answer by Mr. Amery in the House of Commons in which it was stated that the Government offered to conclude a treaty, firstly, recognising the Independence of Yemen, secondly, incorporating the Imam's recognition of the frontier of the Aden Protectorate with certain modifications in his favour, and, thirdly, promising the Imam such assistance as Britain was able to render within the limits of their International obligations. The Imam requested further extension of the truce to 17th July which was agreed to on the condition of his evacuating Dhale by June 20, as an earnest of good faith. The Imam, however, failed to carry out this, and, in consequence, demonstration flights were made and warnings dropped, giving four days' notice, and air action was recommended on June 25. Mr. Amery emphasised his anxiety to reach a settlement on honourable terms but no settlement could be acceptable which did not take account of our obligations towards tribes on our own side of border.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH FOR "ITALIA" AND AMUNDSEN

GERMAN AEROPLANES JOIN

LONDON, July 3.

Rome.—The Famous German pilot Udet and two German aeroplanes are joining the international search for the missing men of "Italia" and Captain Amundsen.—Reuter.

MORE SEARCH PARTIES FOR "ITALIA"

LONDON, July 2.

Moscow.—The Soviet icebreaker "Krassin," forging its way through ice ten feet thick, is now within 30 miles of the point where the "Italia" was wrecked. The expedition's first task is to rescue the party from which General Nobile was rescued and which is now commanded by Lieutenant Viglieri on a drifting icefloe. Samoilovitch, the leader, is very hopeful. After that the aviator Chukhnovsky on an aeroplane, which is being carried an icebreaker, will start on search for two other parties. Samoilovitch is in constant wireless communication with General Nobile who is at Kingsbay. Nothing has yet been heard of Babushkin mentioned in the message of July 1.—Reuter's Special.

SALT PRODUCTION IN INDIA

MR. SESHA IYENGAR'S RESOLUTION

MADRAS, July 2.

Mr. M. S. Sesha Iyengar, M.L.A., has circulated the Assembly members seeking support to his resolution recommending that India be made self-sufficient in the production, distribution and consumption of salt. The resolution, says Mr. Iyengar, has been necessitated by the India Government turning down the taxation committee's proposal to this effect.—A. P.

THE CENSURED MAGISTRATE

NO DECISION YET

LONDON, July 2.

In the House of Commons Earl Winterton assured a questioner that he was still unable to announce the decision regarding the Magistrate who was censured by the Chief Justice of Lahore on November 18 of last year, but no avoidable delay was occurring in a complicated matter which must be considered by a number of different authorities.—Reuter's Special.

MOTOR CYCLING FATALITY

JURYAND ROAD REPAIRS

Mr. Jack Stuart, a European was riding a motor cycle along Wodehouse road on Monday evening when he tossed into a pool of water and was thrown off the cycle. He sustained fracture of the skull and died subsequently. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death and added a rider requesting the municipality to exercise more care in the repairs of the roads.

MILKMAN'S FATAL QUARREL

How in a squabble one Purdeshi Bhaya lost his life at Borivli was narrated at the coroner's court on Tuesday. It appeared from the evidence that Hathboda and Harjaboda, two Bhaya milkmen had a quarrel with Ramnath and Bhavanshanker, milkmen, at Borivli last week. On Sunday last Hathboda and Harjaboda came to Bombay to sell milk and on return home were, is is alleged, brutaliy assaulted by Ramnath and Bhavanishanker. They were removed to the Andheri hospital but, their condition being sersious were bring to J. J. Hospital where Hathjoda succumbed to his injuries. Before his death Hathjoda made a statement that they were assaulted by the two suspects who were arrested by the police. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to injuries caused by the suspects.

DEATH FROM OPIUM-POISONING

Hiralal Chatterji 20 residing at Mazagaon was removed to J. J. Hospital suffering from the effects of opium poisoning on Monday where he died subsequently. The deceased was without work and was tired of life. The coroner's jury recorded a verdict of suicide.

TRICHINOPOLY LOCK OUT

MEN THREATEN GENERAL STRIKE

MADRAS, July 2.

Following a lock-out consequent upon Satyagraha, the Trichinopoly S. I. R. engineering workshops men went in a huge procession yesterday through the streets. Later, a mass meeting was held at which Mr. Mukandalal Sircar declared that unless the Agent withdrew the retrenchment order, there would be a general strike on 7th July.—A. P.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Rajputana" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 5th instant.

As the Inward Enblish Mail Steamer S.S. "Rajputana" is expected to arrive at Bombay at 9 a.m. (S.T.) on Thursday the 5th instant, the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G.P.O. of the correspondence for the offices in the Persian Gulf and Iraq on the 5th instant:

(1) Unregistered correspondence upto 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on 5-7-28. (2) Registered correspondence upto 5 pm.. (S.T.) on 5-7-28. (3) Parcels upto 5 p.m. (S.T.) on 4-7-28. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the G.P.O. before the abovementioned hours.

Prof. V. G. Kale, ex-member of the Tariff Board, has been invited by the Patna University to deliver a series of lectures on "Some aspects of Tariff Protection in India" during the last week of July.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 875, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK.

JANUARY.

	July 3.
Previous Closing Rate	22.12
To-day's Opening Rate	21.85
Difference	—.27
To-day's Closing Rate	21.65
Difference	—.47

LIVERPOOL.

	July 3.
Previous Closing Rate	11.56
To-day's Opening Rate	11.43
Difference	—.13
To-day's Closing Rate	11.39
Difference	—.17
Broach Expectation	409-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, July 3.
Silver Ready	27 6 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	27 5 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, July 3.
1st settlement	62 8 0
2nd settlement	62 8 0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bardoli Day: Bombay students to hold public meeting, Empire Theatre, 4-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Harwood League—Derby Club vs. R. A., Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

VIRBAIJI POSTWALA—At Broach, on Tuesday, Bai Virbaiji, widow of the late Dr. Muncherji Sorabji Postwala and mother of Meherwanji Dr. Rustam, Bai Shirinbai R. B. Paymaster, Bai Dhunbai Behramji Doongaji and Bai Bachubai Edalji Madon. Funeral today (Wednesday) at her residence at Baharkote, Broach.

ARYA SAMAJ OFFICE.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (B.T.) when Learned Pandits will discuss on "Monism."

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 2nd July to 6 a.m. of 3rd July:—

Small-pox attacks 2, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death 1; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 52. Total mortality this day last year was 89.

RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The following meeting of tenants will be held to-day (Wednesday) to support the extension of the Bombay Rent Act:—(1) Jayram Kanji and Pitale Buildings, Mughbat Cross Lane, at 9 p.m. (2) Mathura Bhuvan, Matunga (G.I.P. side) at 9-15 p.m.

BAJI PRABHU AND VIVEKANAND DAY.

Under the auspices of Dadar Swadhyayashram, Baji Prabhu and Vivekanand Day will be celebrated to-day (Wednesday) in the Hall of Dadar English School near Tilak Bridge, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) Powadas, recitations and speeches will donstitute the programme.

LOK. TILAK'S ANNIVERSARY

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha Mr. S. D. Pendse, M.A., M.O.L., will deliver a public lecture on "The tenets of the Gita-Rahasya" to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. at Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall, Shankerwadi, Girgaum. Srj. Shridharshastri Pathak will preside.

BOMBAY TELUGU MAHAJAN SABHA.

A public meeting of the residents of Kamatipura will be held at the Girls' School compound, Kamatipura Bazar Road to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to support the Rent Act Amendment Bill introduced by Mr. Narayanrao Beebar in the local Legislative Council. All are requested to attend.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagavad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

POONA HIGH SCHOOL'S PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Anglo-Urdu High School's function of distribution of prizes will be performed by His Excellency Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, Governor of Bombay, on 6th instant at 5-15 p.m.

LECTURES FOR S. T. C. EXAM.

Under the auspices of the Maratha High School, Prof. S. V. Phadnis will give a short course of lectures for candidates for the ensuing S. T. C. Examination in the School Hall, near Opera House. The programme is as follows:—

4-7-28: Pestalozzi, Froebel and Herbart from 5 to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) 5-7-28: School organisation and Hygiene from 5 to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) 6-7-28: Montessori and other Modern Educational Practices from 5 to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) 8-7-28: Educational Psychology from 5 to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) 9-7-28: Special Methods (English, History and Geography) from 5 to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

HINDU SABHA, PAREL.

The annual general meeting of the Hindu Sabha, Parel Branch, will be held on the 8th instant at 3 p.m. at 30 Kondajee Buildings, Parel Tram Terminus to transact the following business:—

(1) To pass the audited statement of accounts. (2) To consider the report for the last year. (3) To elect the Managing Committee for the next year. (4) Any other business allowed by the President. All members are requested to attend.

SANITATION OF CITY SLUMS.

With a view to improve the sanitation of the slums of the City, the Social Service League receives complaints from residents and brings them to the notice of the authorities concerned for being attend to. In the case of general complaints and slums Sanitation Rounds are arranged from time to time when Municipal Corporators and Executive Officers as well as citizens interested in the sanitation of the City are invited to join, thus making an attempt to eradicate the slums as far as possible. Such complaints are received at Damodar Hall, Poibavdi, Parel between 8 and 10 in the morning.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJAN SAMAJ.

In connection with the Ramayana Patanam that is being conducted by Brahma Sree Ramachandra Sastrigal of Aylom since the 15th April, 1928, Sree Rama Pattabhishakam will be celebrated on Sunday (the 8th instant) from 5 to 7 p.m. in Room No. 20, 1st Floor, Nanji Ladda Building, Matunga (G.I.P.).

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION.

Out of the aggregate amount of this Mahajan's contribution and funds collected from its several members Rs. 1601 (in two instalments of Rs. 1500 and Rs. 101) to the Bardoli Satyagraha Fund, and Rs. 500 to Bombay Textile Strikers' Relief Fund have been sent through persons working in the interests of those bodies.

REMITTANCE TO BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India: Remittances during the week ending 30th June 1928 nil; Total Remittance from 1st April 28 to 30th June 1928 8,775,000.

Total: Remittances during the week ending 30th June 1928 nil; Total Remittance from 1st April 1928 to 30th June 1928 8,775,000.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Port Said at 3 p.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 8 p.m. the same day.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" with the Mails from London of the 28th ultimo left Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 30th ultimo.

The B.I. S.S. "Manora" which left Bombay on the 14th ultimo arrived Port Said on the morning of the 1st instant and left there the same afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer s.s. "Karagola" is expected to arrive here from South and East African Ports on Saturday morning, the 7th instant and will be berthed in the Alexandra Dock on arrival to land all passengers.

EARLY DEPARTURE OF PUNJAB EXPRESS.

BOMBAY, July 3.

Owing to the early arrival of the Mail steamer this week, the B. B. and C. I. Railway are making special arrangements for the early delivery of the mails in Delhi and the Punjab. The B. B. and C.I. and N.W. Railway's P. & O. Punjab Express (the fastest train in India) will leave Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday, 5th July with mails and passengers from Europe for Delhi and the Punjab and is due to reach Delhi at 2-50 p.m. and Lahore at 11 p.m. on Friday and Peshawar at 9-35 a.m. on Saturday.—A.P.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1928.

The Bardoli struggle is being at last taken seriously by Anglo-India. Our Bori Bunder unofficial protagonist of official imbecility and highhandness has stepped into the fighting line against the people and is now ready to defend British prestige.

* * * *

The first attack consists, of course, in making a laborious search for "truth." The "Times of India's" special correspondent went to Bardoli on a voyage of discovery. He quickly found that "Government machinery was paralysed." That as Mr. Vallabhbhai points out, is a striking admission.

* * * *

But the table and fantasy, all that awful account of "social boycott," will not hold water for a moment. Even as a propagandist on behalf of the bureaucracy the correspondent has over-reached himself.

* * * *

The correspondent was, as he himself admits, shown every courtesy by the Satyagrahi volunteers. "I partook of their hospitality and afterwards secured the loan of a motor-car to tour the villages." Not much social boycott there! But he has returned the hospitality and the courtesy in unenviable manner by denouncing Mr. Vallabhbhai and all his work, suppressing the Satyagraha side of the case.

* * * *

His effort is, of course, nothing as compared with the performance of the scribe with a superior impudence who has supplied the Director of Information with a reply to Mr. Munshi.

* * * *

The great idea labouriously formulated in this rigmarole is that Mr. Munshi knows neither "law" nor how to assess "facts." Oh, dear, dear, just tell that in the Bombay High Court!

* * * *

Marshal Pilsudski dared to be a Chhota Mussolini. As Poland does not like that particular type of dictator, he called the members of the Polish Parliament "pigs," resigning his job as President in disgust. It is not yet ascertained what the Polish M.P.'s have been generally calling him.

* * * *

The new idea in naval warfare is the intensive application of the hose pipe to bamboozle an enemy trying to escape. As the idea is applicable to trawlers fishing on the sly in the North Sea, its use will be limited. But it deserves serious consideration.

* * * *

Perhaps at the next Disarmament Conference when a lot of talking has been already done and the representatives have agreed to adjourn, the bright idea will strike the American representative that 16 inches hoses instead of 8 inch guns should be compulsorily used as the equipment of the navies of all the Powers represented at Geneva. America with her surplus wealth can immediately invest in the Naval Hose industry.

* * * *

"I am feeling so listless, doctor, I am feeling that nothing in the world can excite me."

"Oh, there is an easy remedy for that. I will send in my bill to-morrow."

THE BARDOLI TOPIC

PUBLIC MEETING OF LADIES

Under the auspices of Santa Cruz Gujarati Hindu Ladies Association, Mr. Kaniyalal Maneklal Munshi and Lilabehen Munshi will speak about their experience of Bardoli and the lady members of the Association will give a musicial entertainment to-day (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Bungalow of Sheth Bhawanji Karsondas. All are cordially invited to attend without fail.

MRS. BEASANT FOR PARLIAMENT?

LABOURS REPORTED OFFER

MADRAS, July 2.

It is understood that the Labour Party has offered a safe seat to Mrs. Besant who, if she accepts the offer, may stay longer in England than she originally intended to do.—A. P.

BARDOLI FUND

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS ASSOCIATION'S CONTRIBUTION

The members of the Bombay Commission Agents' Association have collected an amount of Rs. 325 from amongst its members with a view to contribute something, small though it be, to the Bardoli Satyagriha, and remitted the same to Swarajya Ashram, Bardoli.

CLOUD AND FIRE

(Continued from page 6).

seous ideas of begging are associated with the latter.

I may here mention a third kind, necessary to be omitted for the sake of space, which is supra-begging or stealing. And for the same reason, borrowing is intra-begging. The three degrees of begging can be clearly distinguished, for borrowing carries with it the knowledge of the lender with an intention of returning that which is lent; begging is done with the knowledge but signifies no return; whereas stealing marks the absence of both. Now that we see how one is dependent on the next one following it it is important to note one noteworthy fact. Borrowing is not resorted to in a healthy state of society, but when expediency drives one to borrow, one very soon recovers from the fatigue. But when it is taken into as a profession, not as a means, but as the be-all and end-all in large societies, not only disruption and disintegration enter into them, but the very vitals are eaten. But then borrowing brings on begging and begging begets stealing; which both should be shunned as one would a plague. When stealing—which includes murder—takes root into men, well, it is time we cry "halt", take a review of our history and morals and repeat from Adam and Eve.

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Accountancy Profession is exceedingly overcrowded. There are sufficient Certificate holders to last for years and G.D.A. is an out of date examination made up of Book-keeping and Law wherefore it is to be modified.

An Aspiring Student who does not want to be stranded and wishes to rise high in afterlife should give all attention to the study of Specialised Courses such as BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.), INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. Ch. I. I.), COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.), and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L. C. C., & D. COM. M. C.) for which there is an unlimited Field and Specialised Accountancy (G. D. A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course.

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AT THE

G.D.A.

1928 EXAM.

WE claim 45 out of 68 that pass this year from the Bombay Centre. 2 more Passes from Madras Centre and 2 in G. D. C. A.

This is the last opportunity to enrol for this Exam. as the Rules are likely to be modified from next year.

The session has already commenced.

Enrol immediately

AT

Batliboi's

Accountancy Training Institute, Yusuf Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1928.

PRESTIGE OR HONOUR?

We keenly regret, though we are not surprised at, the breakdown of the negotiations between the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and the Governor and his colleagues regarding the Bardoli bungle. We say we are not surprised advisedly. For, a Government which has betrayed amazing lack of vision and statesmanship in its handling of the Bardoli question from the very beginning, could not be expected to give any other response than that which it has given to the patriotic effort made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and its able President to bring about a settlement. In his latest interview Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has once against emphasised that he is anxious for a settlement honourable not only to the Bardoli peasants but also to the Government. But the latter demand an ignominious surrender on the part of the former, though the blunders have all been on their side only. And the Government have adopted this attitude because they regard what they imagine to be their prestige as more important than the dictates of fair-play and justice, the interests of peace and, as Mr. Lalji Naranji does well to point out, the economic well-being of the people and, last but not least, the good will and good opinion of all India. Sir Leslie Wilson has the reputation of a Governor solicitous about the welfare of the people. He has justly earned popularity. But his unforgivable weakness as a Governor, in the face of the Civilian revolt, though we do not imagine that all Civilians are so thoughtless and unreasonable as his immediate advisers, has destroyed that reputation beyond repair besides doing incalculable harm to the Presidency.

Sir Leslie Wilson and his colleagues have made a disastrous decision. But they will have to repent at leisure. For the cause of the Bardoli peasants being righteous will triumph as surely as night follows day. The patriotic decision of men like Mr. Lalji Naranji hastens that truimph. What will delay but cannot stop it will be the attitude of the Indian members of the Government of Bombay. The most charitable interpretation of that attitude is that they have been striving to secure an honourable settlement. The resignation of Mr. Lalji Naranji with the unanimous assent of what must be acknowledged to be a body of sane and practical men and not "a swarm of pestilential agitators"—the Indian Merchants' Chamber—is a proof that the only obstacle to an honourable settlement is the unreasoning obstinacy of officialdom. The only honourable course left open to Indian members of the Government is to resign. The Hon. Mr. Harilalbai Desai is committed to that course by his own pledge publicly announced. What will Sir Chunilal Mehta and his other colleagues do? There is one thing certain. If Sir Chunilal Mehta and Mr. Hari lalbhai, on whom Gujarat has a special claim, resign to-day, the Bardoli question will be settled at once. It is the moral support given by their remaining in the Government that stiffens the attitude of the bureaucracy. But whether the Indian members resign or whether they do not resign, the triumph of Bardoli peasants is assured. Only in the former case, they will have rendered a distinct service to their country; in the latter all their past service will not, in the estimation of the public, weigh in the balance against the calculated disrespect shown to popular sentiment.

WHERE IS BOMBAY'S SANITY?

Bombay has always been proud of its public life. Its prominent citizens have earned the reputation of being sane, level-headed men, with an abundance of practical good sense, who have seldom been wanting in giving a wise lead to the rest of India in most matters affecting our national life. But who that dispassionately examines the recent happenings in Bombay can say that its leaders have acted in a manner worthy of that justly earned reputation? The mill industry is the pride of Bombay. This industry has been at a standstill for the last three months and Bombay's citizens have seemed to remain unconcerned about it and the disastrous consequences that have already flowed from it, not to speak of the still more disastrous consequences that will reveal themselves for months together after it has ended.

Let us consider the human aspect of the situation. The workers in the mills are not paid on a lavish scale. They have no savings of their own—their only resource in times of crisis is the credit which the shop-keepers and the money-lenders allow them, at unconscionably high rates of interest, and which merely results in keeping them in a state of perpetual indebtedness. Even this credit cannot be available to them indefinitely, for the resources of those who help them are limited. The net result of the three months' stoppage of mills has been heart-rending starvation of the children and women of the working class families. The intensity and extent of the misery that prevails in the homes of the strikers, who, of course, share it with their women and children, can only be realised by those who have had any experience of what little relief work the Strikers' Committee is carrying on. One solution of the present trouble will be collously to await the time when the workers, in spite of themselves, will be compelled, under the stress of starvation, to return to work. That is the solution evidently which the Committee of the Corporation contemplates. But will that be a solution that will safeguard the interests of the industry as well as the men? Certainly not. For, it will mean merely a truce and a preparation for another strike. The Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna very recently recalled a saying of Abraham Lincoln which has an application to such a solution. "Nothing is settled that is not rightly settled", so said Abraham Lincoln. This truth has to be brought home to both sides in the dispute. For, the experience of last four years has abundantly shown that the policy of drift and indifferentism, with which has characterised the settlement of disputes between millowners and their employees has only resulted in strikes with monotonous and disastrous regularity. A right settlement must therefore, pre-suppose a settlement that will prevent the recurrence of a General Strike for a long time and this can only be prevented if the settlement is such as, being conducive to the interests of both parties, is acceptable to both of them. Is there any likelihood of such a settlement being arrived at soon? None whatsoever, if the task is left to be accomplished by the trial of strength between the millowners and the strikers. For while the representatives of the strikers are apt to ignore the important fact that the industry is in a sad plight, the millowners do not realise that the loss they have suffered and are likely to suffer by the stoppage of the mills is much greater than the amount required to satisfy some of the reasonable demands of the strikers and that a timely concession to the latter will be an effective insurance against future strikes. But a settlement is possible if the citizens of Bombay bestir themselves and realizing their duty to the starving thousands and to the industry, concert measures to induce the two parties to accept the award of arbitrators enjoying their confidence.

Apart from the human consideration to which we have referred above, self-interest demands that the citizens and their leaders should immediately undertake the task of mediation. Bombay's prosperity is intimately bound up with the prosperity of the textile industry. The millowners and the strikers are not alone the parties concerned in the present dead-lock and not the only losers. The majority of Bombay's citizens make their living through sources connected directly or indirectly with the mill industry. Many of them are already feeling the pinch as a result of the strike and their number will grow day by day. Bombay, in fact, is heading towards a financial disaster which will affect almost every vital interest but which, with amazing unconcern, its leading citizens are doing nothing to avert. The Government of Bombay have, of course, shown themselves incapable of bringing about a settlement. The Government of India seem to have abdicated their functions. But why should Bombay not help itself in the moment of its peril? What is wrong with Bombay's public life is that we have too many leaders with no commanding personality, like the late Pherozeshah Mehta, capable, at a momentous juncture, of harnessing the united talent and influence of the City for common and fruitful action. The situation in the City to-day is one which must make any disinterested observer doubt the sanity of its citizens and their leaders. Pherozshah Mehta would not have allowed things to come to such a pass as to be a discredit to the City's reputation. And the irony of it all is that a satisfactory settlement of the dispute is not difficult to achieve if only men like Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, Mr. Lalji Naranji and Mr. N. M. Joshi sit together with the determined aim of securing it. The difficulty is to get them to come together for the purpose. That difficulty must and can be overcome by an organisation like the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau which, as the watchdog of Indian Commerce and Industry, must justify its existence to-day when both of them are imperilled as they have been seldom imperilled before. If the Chamber takes the initiative it will not be difficult to bring into existence a board of arbitrators commanding the Confidence of both the parties as well as the public.

THE GROWING DANGER

We hope there will be prompt and effective public protest from every part of India against the tendency of the authorities to permit the police to have recourse to firing as a sort of routine business whenever they are called upon to deal with excited crowds. We had reason to protest not very long ago against the indiscriminate and reckless manner in which firing was resorted to in Calcutta in dispersing strikers. There have been since then not a few occasions when the police have opened fire the moment they have to deal with angry mobs. The latest instance comes from Saidpur in Bengal where a "criminal tribe" who appear to have had a legitimate grievance in regard to the return of their children to them and the rules under which they were to visit "detained" children, were dealt with by the police. It will be lamentable if Government's procrastination in revising the law relating to firing compels the public to believe that human life is held very cheap in this country.

NEW YORK LETTER

BUDDAH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

(BY T. H. K. REZMIE.)

NEW YORK CITY (U. S. A.), May 20.

Two events of interest to the Indian readers occurred during the period under review. On May 4, Mr. K. Y. Kira, proprietor of the Ceylon India Inn, (I had occasion to mention both in one of my previous despatches) invited all Indians, resident in New York City and suburbs, to a Luncheon Celebration of the birthday of Lord Buddha. The service of an excellent Indian feast was followed by speeches, three of which were made by Dr. Chatterji, director of the Vedic Research Institute, Dr. Felix Valyi, Editor of the "Review of Nations," Geneva, and your correspondent. The first gave a summary of the teachings of the great teacher and tried to show that while on the surface Hinduism had banished Buddhism from the mainland, in reality all that was essential and worth while in it was absorbed by Hinduism and made its own. Dr. Felix Valyi, whose scholarship of the Eastern cultures gives him a noted place among the Orientalists of to-day, traced the inception of Orientalist movement in the West. He pointed out that but for the research work and labours of French and German scholars, Buddhism might still have been "unknown" to the world at large, and merely thought of as some inconsequential sectarian cult of remote Asiatic origin. "The Western Orientalists have made it known to the whole world, until thousands and hundreds of thousands of Europeans and Americans today look upon it as one of the greatest sources of inspiration of mankind. Not unoften the belief is expressed that perhaps Christian teachings owe a debt of gratitude to Buddha, or that Christ and his apostles had derived inspiration from the Buddhist philosophy," Mr. T. H. K. Rezmie, simply stated the attitude of the Muslim who respects the sacred beliefs of all people and reveres all spiritual teachers of mankind. He said: "The Quran speaks of the Prophets and Messengers whose names have been mentioned and others who have remained unnamed. Buddha may have been one of the unnamed prophets. Certainly his teachings lead one to believe that he was an inspired soul."

BUDDHISM IN CHINA.

In the evening of the same day, the Maha Bodhi Society of America, product of the efforts of Mr. Kira, gave a dinner at the Aldine Club of New York. Nearly two hundred attended. A sumptuous English meal was followed by a number of addresses, some quite interesting. Dr. Frank Lee, who is in charge of the local news bureau of the Chinese Nationalist Government, discoursed on the present situation in China, in conjunction with the manner in which Buddhist China acts on the teachings of Buddha. His lecture was a scholarly one and the best educated among a fairly distinguished audience appreciated it duly. He was followed by Dr. Alfred W. Martin, one of the most learned of Americans, and leader of the Ethical Culture Society of New York. "Why is a speech like a wheel?" he asked, and himself answered "Because the longer the spoke the greater the tire." But there was no reason to get tired of his very short, instructive lecture. It may be summed briefly as follows:—The angels in the Nativity (of Christ) said "Peace would be the privilege of man with goodwill". They did not promise it to all indiscriminately. Goodwill alone can inaugurate the era of peace. Buddha said his religion distinguished no men but that they were all equal, the only distinction coming from personal acts. But there was no cause for apprehension about the future of the race. Out of the schisms and differences of to-day would evolve an era of order and good-will and peace.

Mrs. Villa Faulkner Page, leader of the New Thought movement, said that

(Continued on page 10).

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"I would reward good conduct (of Natives) with honour, but never with power.

The goodwill of the Natives may be retained without granting them power, the semblance is sufficient; and although I abhor in private life that maxim of Rochefoucauld's which recommends a man to live with his friends as if they were one day to be his enemies, I think it may be remembered with effect by the sovereigns of India."

—CAPT. P. PAGE.

No Change.

General Obregon, the only candidate for the Presidentship of Mexico, has been elected for that high office for six years. The opposition parties in the election campaign soon found that the only method which the Government of President Calles, the predecessor of General Obregon, adopted for meeting hostile demonstrations against the officially favoured candidate was to arrest, imprison and at suitable moments in the electoral campaign to shoot the anti-Obregon leaders. As the election time approached, these suitable moments became more frequent. President Obregon intends to continue substantially the policy of President Calles, but there is hope that now that the exciting electoral fight is over, shooting and sniping will cease on both sides and the Pro-Obregonists and Anti-Obregonists will settle down to a period of quiet legislative and economic reform. As President Obregon is expected also to follow the policy of keeping excellent relations with the American oil and other capitalist interests in Mexico, he will have plenty of support from the United States.

Inconvenient.

It is, of course, very inconvenient to the anti-Indian British Die-Hards that the indefatigable Mrs. Besant should select just this very time when the Simon Commission will be leaving England for its second cold weather holiday in India, to come over to London and lecture to enormous audiences about the true state of affairs in India. The British Imperialist Press usually records her achievements in only a few lines of news tucked away in out of the way corners but the Continental Press is on the contrary keenly interested in the activities of this oldest and warmest friend Britain has given to India. She mentioned in her latest Queen's Hall lecture that she had travelled over twelve countries and had delivered fifty-one lectures in three weeks. The special reporter of the [illegible] ed one of these lectures during this whirlwind campaign paid a fine tribute to the "energy, enthusiasm and pertinacity" with which this veteran warrior was fighting the cause of "oppressed people." The interesting point is that his lengthy article appeared in a journal not particularly friendly to Indian aspirations.

Moral and Legal Right.

It is significant that while British shipping interests in India which have enjoyed undisturbed all these years a monopoly of practically all the carrying trade from India to other parts of the world as also of the coastal trade in India are crying themselves hoarse against Mr. Haji's modest proposal that at least coastal shipping should be reserved for Swadeshi shipping companies, the Indian Merchants' Chambers without exception have warmly supported his bill. The Buyers and Shippers' Chamber of Karachi has passed a resolution emphatically declaring that it is the country's moral and legal right to have its own merchantile marine developed. It makes a very apposite and relevant reference to the measures which Britain herself has been undertaking legislatively and otherwise to develop her own mercantile marine. Nothing but the selfishness of British vested interests in India stands in the way of India obtaining her rights in this matter.

New Gesture.

It is significant that the official Labour attitude towards the question of Empire migration has undergone a radical change. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald declared in his presidential address to the British Commonwealth Labour Conference that the Labour Party in Britain now realised the necessity of great fluidity of population. If this is only a prelude to official Labour's approach with feelings of sympathy towards schemes of "assisted emigration," the pet idea of the Tories, another point of contact will be established between the Tory Imperial outlook and the Labour Imperial outlook. But a far more important remark of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was his perfunctory praise of Mr. Kellogg's anti-war Pact as merely a new gesture. It may be that none of the leaders of the British political parties are comfortable over the fact that American diplomacy has stolen a march over both British and French tactics at Geneva as regards disarmament and outlawry of war. But Mr. MacDonald could have been more generous, in lip-sympathy at least, towards the bold and original Kellogg proposals. The Left Wing of his party, already disgusted with him, are sure to

CLOUD AND FIRE

BEGGING: ART AND PROFESSION

(BY SARTIN.)

Not far from our house and very near to the Railway station, there used to beg at all hours, a poor blind man and a leper at that, asking alms of the passers-by. There was not a day when Dr. Clayhead had not said something against the system of begging as such and against beggars as a whole class. "This begging, which comes out of the ease of the profession for no work and exertion is debasing, demoralising, devitalising and degrading to the person and the nation alike. What the man could do to the nation, either by way of adding to its wealth, or by his skill enriching the store of knowledge, is lost through the beggar. Idleness is promoted, hours are wasted and the work of that big seething humanity of begging idlers is lost to the world. But what confronts me is the fact, why are not men and women, who have no control over themselves, taken charge of and controlled by States and Society to the betterment of our country and community at large? These pests and parasites, I would never allow to grow and multiply, to waste time and energy, to give trouble and misery to take pity and contempt in return; and would never allow them to emit all those vibrations of varying frequency into the air. What fly is to the ointment, what a poor relative is to the rich, what a patch is on a good picture, that beggar is to the community. Sir, he is an eyesore."

* * * * *

I reminded my friend that once while talking on the subject of "charity", he had told me that begging was necessary as it would keep the people charitable, upon which Dr. Clayhead fell on me thick and fast and furious with imprecations, saying that "times have changed but I never. People should be charitable, but this disposition—which is the most important—can be maintained without beggars. Now, you see beggars circulating their loathsome disease as freely as the coins. That leper who has coins would naturally go himself or send somebody with the same tainted coins, for food. The coins pass rapidly from one person to another and so the fell disease. The State would do more good to the people if these beggars—diseased, ugly and deformed—are removed far away from any human habitation and done with as the case merits. No legislation, however effective, no charity, however great, would ever stamp this out; both are one-sided; in the former the State takes part leaving out the people; and in the latter, the people breed more beggars, till going out of control, they become less charitable. United action on the part of both will achieve what a strong will or a firm resolve on the part of either fails to do. Wherefore, seeing the danger to the State in the multiplicity of beggars, I beg you will understand the strong necessity for removing them altogether from amidst society."

* * * * *

While Dr. Clayhead was finishing, we had almost reached our destination and leaving me alone to think, he took a small book from the pocket and fell areading.

I could not help feeling great admiration for Dr. Clayhead for having opened my mind to this grave problem. No doubt, there are great difficulties, but since the number of beggars has increased enormously of late, it is all the more imperative that the problem should be attended to immediately. While reserving some practical suggestions for a future article, I shall give out what passed on in my mind.

Though begging as a profession has been followed by many, still more people practise it as an art. It is very easy to distinguish the artist from the artisan. The artist is polished, polite in manners and in the asking, would draw you in kindness and attention and would make you part with anything for the asking, because you have been tempted as never a man was either by devil or Satan. But the artisan is uncouth and unlearned, blind to attention and aloofness, rough-hewn and raw and unpolished in the manners of the artist; but he would compel your attention by his pitiable state, by crooking and groaning and by grimaces; whom, feeling in your pocket a piece of coin, you would throw it away as tainted money. The former should have great cunning, courage and endurance; the latter must have an ugly figure, a vocal chord of high pitch and perseverance. While the artist has an intention of returning what he receives; total absence of obligation on the part of the artisan is a characteristic of the latter class. Borrowing is the dignified title given to the former and all the pea-

BARDOLI FIGHT TO GO ON

MR. LALJI NARANJI RESIGNS

The happy news that Mr. Lalji Naranji, the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has at last resigned his seat on the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bardoli issue will, no doubt, be received with great joy in all parts of this Presidency. Since the failure of the negotiations that were going on for some time between His Excellency, the Governor and the representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the eyes of the public of this Presidency were turned to the Indian Merchants' Chamber whose official decision on the Bardoli question was eagerly awaited these few days. It required neither prophesying nor speculation to know beforehand that Mr. Lalji Naranji, public-spirited as he is, would take the same action as he has taken now. In fact, we know it for certain that it is now some days since he had submitted his resignation to the Chamber for its approval. The resignation was held over by the Chamber pending the result of the pourparlers which the Chamber was carrying on with the Governor. There has been some speculation lately as to the exact point on which these negotiations broke down but "The Chronicle" is now in a position to state that the negotiations between the Chamber and the Governor have broken down due to the refusal of His Excellency to grant the Chamber's request for a Round Table Conference at which the Cabinet members, Chamber's representatives, Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel were going to be present. An impasse in the situation was reached when the Chamber received a letter from the Governor refusing the request for a Round Table Conference.

SEAT RESIGNED.

A special meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was held on Tuesday evening to consider, among other things, what attitude their representative on the Council should take as regards Bardoli question in view of the negotiations between the Governor and the Chamber's representatives. The proceedings of the meeting were not open to the Press and the laconic reply given by Mr. H. P. Mody, the President of the Chamber, to the queries of Press representatives did not go beyond mentioning that Mr. Lalji Naranji had decided to resign his seat. It is, however, understood on good authority that the Committee of the Chamber, after devoting careful consideration of the "pros and cons" of the situation, have unanimously carried a resolution expressing full confidence in their representative, Mr. Lalji Naranji, and leaving the question of resignation entirely to his discretion. In consequence of the decision of the Chamber, Mr. Lalji Naranji has spent no time in sending his resignation to the Secretary of the Council. He has also addressed a letter to the Governor explaining the reasons that led him to resign his seat. Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, Mr. Lalji Naranji said that he had already resigned his seat.

THE ISSUE AT BARDOLI.

Mr. Lalji Naranji has been very outspoken in his letter of resignation to the Governor, full text of which will be published in to-morrow's issue of "The Chronicle." He has made it absolutely clear in his letter, so it appears, that the agitation now going on in Bardoli Taluka is neither a no-tax campaign nor an attempt to flout the authority of the Government. The issue involved in the struggle is out and out an economic issue. Mr. Lalji Naranji has laid stress on what he regards his honest conviction that no Government can ignore the economic results of destroying the vitality of the ryots and agricultural cattle who are responsible for an income of 60 lakhs of rupees per year. It is his considered opinion that the peasants of Bardoli are perfectly justified in their demand for a fresh, independent enquiry into the enhanced assessment.

GOVT. DEMAND SURRENDER.

It is now as plain as anything and it was emphasized in the course of negotiations between the Governor and the Chamber that Government want the peasants of Bardoli to pay their enhanced assessment in full before any demand for a fresh enquiry. On the other hand, the Bardoli peasants are pledged not to budge an inch from their position till the wrong done to them is redressed. Whatever the Government might say as to the legality of the struggle, the fact cannot be denied that they have taken a leaf out of the book of Satyagrahis. In Viramgaum Taluka, Government have actually suspended the collection of enhanced revenue pending fresh enquiry by a Government officer. It would have been much better, said Mr. Lalji Naranji, if the Government had taken the same wise [illegible]

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S OBSTINACY

SETTLEMENT MANUAL IGNORED

SERVANTS OF INDIA DENOUNCE OFFICIAL METHODS

It goes without saying that Mr. Lalji Naranji will be unanimously re-elected to the Council by the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

SETTLEMENT MANUAL IGNORED

SERVANTS OF INDIA'S DENUNCIATION

Messrs. Hirday Nath Kunzru, M.L.A., and S. G. Vaze were deputed by the Servants of India Society, at the request of some friends, to enquire into the situation at Bardoli and to report whether they considered a fresh enquiry into the settlement of Bardoli necessary. They asked Mr. A. V. Thakkar, their colleague in the Society, to assist them in their task, and the enquiry was conducted jointly by Messrs. Kunzru, Vaze and Thakkar. The following is the text of the report they have submitted to the Society:—

The last settlement of the Bardoli Taluka of the Surat District, which was made in 1896, came under revision recently in the usual course of things. The Assistant Settlement Officer, to the regret of the Settlement Commissioner, "almost exclusively confined his consideration to the gross value of the produce" and recommended an enhancement of the Government demand by 30.59 per cent. The Assistant Settlement Officer's method was open to the criticism that he had not taken into account the rise in the cost of cultivation, which might have neutralised the rise in the gross value of the produce. Anticipating this criticism, the Settlement Commissioner observed in his Report: "The whole of his conclusions could be rushed and over-thrown in a moment, without there being in his report a single word of reply, by any one who alleges that the cost of production has increased more than the price of the produce. Perhaps now when this is realised it will be seen how exceedingly important it is to base one's settlement proposals on 'rentals' and not on gross produce and prices. Rentals of course do take into strict account every item of cost of production as well as value of produce. No man can possibly pay a single anna of increased rent until he had definitely ascertained that the value of the produce at the end of the year is likely to 'exceed the cost of the production' by one anna more than it did previously." Treating rental values as his "one true guide" he made proposals which would have raised the existing assessment by about 29 per cent. and in view of "the great difficulty of determining assessment for a period of thirty years ahead", which he remarked was, "as Government are well aware, a task beyond human power", recommended that the revised assessment should be sanctioned "for not more than fifteen years." "I think it is impossible and also most unfair", he wrote, "to sanction rates for so long a period as thirty years."

UNPOPULAR PROPOSALS.

These proposals gave rise to great dissatisfaction and the representatives of the Surat District in the Bombay Legislative Council, who took strong exception to the validity of the grounds on which the proposals were based, took the lead in carrying on a sustained agitation against them. Memorials against the proposed enhancement were sent to Government by a large number of villages. Government, while not meeting the objections raised against the procedure adopted in revising the assessment, and approving the principle followed by the Settlement Commissioner of basing the assessment on rental values, modified the proposals submitted to them and reduced the enhancement to about 22 per cent. This reduction, however, did not allay dissatisfaction and on the 6th February last Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel addressed Government on behalf of the peasants of Bardoli a letter challenging the principle on which the Settlement Commissioner had proceeded and asking either that the old assessment should be continued or that an impartial tribunal should be appointed to make a fresh inquiry. He informed Government that if neither of these courses was adopted he would be compelled, in response to the wishes of [illegible] lead the agitation against the payment of the new assessment, which had already spread to 70 villages. Government declined to suspend or reconsider the settlement or to make any further concessions, but subsequently issued orders which had the effect of lowering the increase in the assessment to about 20 per cent. In consequence of the refusal of Government to examine the larger issues involved in the revision of the settlement, a campaign against the payment of the enhanced assessment was started on the 12th February. The campaign is being carried on vigorously, the coercive methods adopted by Government to realise the assessment have proved a failure and the spirit of resistance among the people appears to be gaining in strength.

FOUR VITAL QUESTIONS.

To understand the merits of the controversy regarding the resettlement of the Bardoli Taluka, it is necessary to consider four questions. As the enhancement is based on the rents which land-owners demand from their tenants, it is of the utmost importance to determine whether the table relating to the rents paid by the tenants has been prepared with due care so as to exhibit economic rents only. If it is found to be seriously defective, all conclusions drawn from it must be regarded as being valueless. Again, it seems reasonable that before competitive rents are accepted as the foundation of the settlement policy, it should be determined what proportion of the cultivated area is in the hands of tenants paying cash rents. The third question which demands consideration is whether abnormal periods have been excluded in enquiring into the course followed by rents during the currency of the old settlement. Lastly, we have to consider to what extent the Land Revenue Code and the Settlement Manual justify the almost exclusive reliance on rental values for the purpose of determining new assessment rates.

I.

RESULT OF PERSONAL ENQUIRIES.

In order to obtain reliable figures regarding cash rents a Settlement Officer is required by the Settlement Manual "to make careful local enquiries—village by village and group by group." It is further his duty to exclude abnormal rents, e.g., rents paid by mortgagor-tenants, as they are not genuine rents but "repayments of capital and interest", and to enquire whether the recorded rents are paid in full and with regularity. We went personally to many places in the Taluka and our investigation covered more than a dozen villages. The Assistant Settlement Officer had passed through many of them, but we were informed, in answer to our questions, that in none of the places visited by us had any enquiries been made from the people concerned. They did not even know the exact purpose of his visit. Nor, so far as we could ascertain, was the local knowledge of the Talatis availed of. Our enquiries have led us to the conclusion that the figures relating to cash rents and the area cultivated by tenants were prepared by the Talatis and accepted without any scrutiny by the Assistant Settlement Officer. We actually saw the calculations made in some of the villages for the Assistant Settlement Officer and found that the figures entered in his tabular statement were the totals of the figures prepared by the Talatis for the years 1918-19 to 1924-25, which included uneconomic rents. We have good reason to believe, in the case of villages about which we made enquiries, that the Talatis did not exclude either mortgage transactions, or rents which they knew were not realised in full, or nominal sales accompanied by verbal agreements that the vendor would recover possession of the land on repayment of the price received by him for it. No allowance was made for high rents charged in consequence of improvements made at the expense of the land-owner. They compiled figures relating to the area cultivated by tenants without concerning themselves with the nature of the transaction between the land-owner and the tenant. We have ourselves seen tenancy 'pattas' in which the rent agreed to did not merely represent interest on the loan advanced to the tenant, but also included the assessment and the local fund cess. In genuine leases, rents were much lower. Generally speaking, wherever rents were very high it was discovered that the tenants were really paying interest on the money borrowed by them. We are aware that the Assistant Settlement Officer states in his report that the figures had been checked; but the utter absence of scrutiny in the cases which we investigated disposes us to believe that the checks to which the Assistant Settlement Officer refers, were very perfunctorily applied. We find ourselves unable in these circumstances to attach much value to the table relating to rental values, appended to the report of the Assistant Settlement Officer, and are of opinion

(Continued on page 8.)

TO-DAY'S BARDOLI DEMONSTRATION

BOMBAY STUDENTS' PROGRAMME

Srijut Vallabhbhai Patel arrives at Grant Road Station from Bardoli this morning at 5.30. He will be met at the station by Mr. K. F. Nariman and other members of the Bombay Youth League Bardoli Propaganda and Relief Committee.

Though there are distant prospects of the disappearance of the inclement weather the Bombay Youth League Bardoli Propaganda and Relief Committee has decided to adhere to the original programme chalked out for the day as desired by the students who are determined to do all they can even in heavy rains to honour Shrijut Vallabhbhai Patel, who is arriving in Bombay at the special invitation of the youths of the city.

Arrangements have been made to sell the Bardoli Remembrance Buttons and the "Youth Shall Reshape the World" Exercise Books at the following places.

The Indian Book Depot, Medows Street.
Messrs. T. A. Wagh & Co., opp. Portuguese Church, Girgaum.

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

They will also be sold by batches of student volunteers from 8 a.m. till 3-30 p.m. at the following colleges:

The Elphinstone College, The Wilson College, The St. Xavier College. The Sydenham College of Commerce, the Grant Medical College. The National Medical College, the Gordhandas Sunderdas College, the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and the Law College.

Volunteers in charge of this work as well as in charge of sale of tickets of admission to the public meeting at the Empire Theatre are requested to hand over the proceeds of their sales to the treasurer at the Empire Theatre. So that the gross Shrijut Vallabhbhai Patel at the public meeting.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The proceedings of the public meeting will be opened by Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay South League Bardoli Propaganda and Relief Committee. After his Address Shrijut Vallabhbhai Patel will address the gathering. A Public Speech Amplifier has been installed in the Theatre to permit the proceedings to be audible in any part of the Theatre. The following is the arrangement regarding the accommodation:

Platform.—For distinguished visitors.
Boxes.—Holders of tickets of Rs. 25.
Ground Floor.—Holders of tickets of Rs. 10, 5 and 1.
First Floor.—Holders of tickets of Rs. 2/8 and annas 8.
Gallery.—Holders of tickets of 0/4.

The meeting will terminate after the handing over of the collection of the Bombay Youth League Bardoli Propaganda and Relief Committee to Shrijut Vallabhbhai Patel.

THE PROCESSION.

Exactly at 5.30 p.m. Srijut Valabhbhai Patel will be taken in procession through the following localities:

Hornby Road, Crawford Market, Shaikh Memon Street, Mulji Jetha Market, Moti Bazar, Bhuleshwar, C. P. Tank Road, Girgaum Back Road, Prarthana Samaj, Sandhurst Road, Bombay Students' Brotherhood and Chowpatty.

The fruit and flower merchants have made special arrangements at Crawford Market to extend a cordial welcome to Shrijut Vallabhbhai Patel when he passes that place. Similar arrangements have been made at Bhuleshwar also. Of course the whole business quarter of the city is busy in arranging reception to Shrijut

BACK AMONG HIS PEOPLE

KING AMANULLAH'S HOME COMING

A NATION'S LOYAL HOMAGE

EDUCATION: GREAT NEED OF AFGHANISTAN

SIMLA, July 3.

A Peshawar message gives details of the reception to the King and Queen of Afghanistan on their return to Kabul from their tour. As arranged their Majesties arrived at 10 o'clock on 1st July and were received with great enthusiasm. On their arrival at Dilkhusha their Majesties shook hands with the "Corps Diplomatique" and then retired.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

The town was gaily decorated and public holidays are being observed for three days.

After the departure of the Corps Diplomatique the King rested for a while and then appeared on the balcony of Dilkhusha, outside which, the people of Kabul and countryside had thronged. Planes manoeuvred overhead while Mahomed Wali Khan read the people's address.

AFGHANISTAN'S NEED.

His Majesty replying, thanked God and expressed delight at meeting again his dear people. Great as had been the strain of his separation, his constant consolation had been the fact that he had been seeking means for his country's progress by studying the progress of other States. He would seek further occasion to tell them his chief impressions. He had travelled not for pleasure but in compliance with the request of his Ministers and to make Afghanistan known to the world. Many nations had recorded their willingness to establish friendly relations with Afghanistan. Their country was rich in resources, but the great thing Afghanistan needed was progress in education. He did not believe there were any enemies to Afghanistan but he thanked God that the brave and devoted nation had done nothing to provoke any kind of complications.

PEOPLE'S PLEDGE.

The audience having unanimously acclaimed a resolution to bend all their energies towards the progress of Afghanistan the King embraced a soldier, an official a civilian and a student as representatives of all classes in the country.—A. P.

POLITICAL CRISIS AT ATHENS

PARLIAMENT TO BE DISSOLVED

M. VENIZELOS ENTRUSTED WITH FORMATION OF CABINET

LONDON, July 3.

Athens.—M. Venizelos has been entrusted with the formation of the Cabinet. The Parliament will be dissolved.

The Political crisis has been precipitated by M. Venizelos' criticism of the financial policy of M. Cafandaris who sanctioned the decision of the Bank of Greece to issue shares without consulting the Cabinet. M. Venizelos has also blamed Government for writing off the Greek debt to France which is in paper francs against the French debt to Greece which according to the written documents is in gold.

M. Venidelos is a leader of the Liberals who were the strongest party in the coalition.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE

10 DAYS' EXTENSION GRANTED

DELHI, July 3.

Pandit Motilal Nehru Chairman of the Committee appointed to consider and determine the principles of the Constitution for India has addressed a letter to Dr. Ansari, President of the All Parties Conference regretting that His Committee has been unable to finish the work within the appointed period inspite of the fact that it had held meetings on eighteen consecutive days. The Pandit therefore has requested Dr. Ansari to grant an extension of the period by ten days to enable it to finish the report.

Dr. Ansari accordingly has given the extension and hopes that the work will soon be finished.—A. P.

SCOTLAND YARD'S NEW CHIEF

LORD BYNG CONFIRMED

LONDON, July 2.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks in the Commons confirmed the appointment of Viscount Byng to succeed Sir William Horwood. He said that the change had nothing to do with the Savidge case.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRO ITALIAN DISPUTE SETTLED

ITALIAN MINISTER RETURNS TO VIENNA

LONDON, July 3.

Rome.—It is semi-officially stated that in consequence of the exchange of cordial messages between Sgr. Mussolini and the Austrian Chancellor regarding the Upper Adige, the Italian Minister who was recalled from Vienna has been ordered to re-

SITUATION AT KHARAGPUR

HINDU-MUSLIM LEADERS TO VISIT LOCALITY

SECTION 144 PROMULGATED

CALCUTTA, July 3.

Communal disturbances are still taking place at Kharagpur, but the situation is said to be well in hand. Acts of incendiarism were committed yesterday and cases of rioting and looting were also reported. The workshops remained closed as the men were reluctant to leave their families. Section 144 has been promulgated. It is understood that prominent Hindu and Muslim leaders are going to Kharagpur to endeavour to bring about a settlement between the communities.

Twenty men of the Eastern Frontier Rifles and forty armed police with four sergeants and one officer left Howrah for Kharagpur to-day.—A.P.

E. I. RY. STRIKE

MEN RESUMING WORK AT LILLOOAH

CALCUTTA, July 2.

About one hundred Lilloosh strikers resumed work this morning. Four men are alleged to have raided the house of a loyalist at Howrah last night, assaulted and robbed him of cash. A complaint has been lodged, but no arrests have yet been made.

GRAVE SITUATION AT ASANSOL.

The Asansol strike situation continues to be grave. Section 144 Cr. P. C. was promulgated following a demonstration during the week-end. Two leaders are reported to have been arrested.—A. P.

GOVERNOR HOLDS CONFERENCE.

It is understood that at a conference between His Excellency the Governor and the railway and civil authorities at Government House, the whole strike situation was reviewed at length. Among others, the Agent, East Indian Railway, The District Magistrate, Howrah and the Inspector General of Police, Bengal attended.

PROVISIONAL SETTLEMENT IN DYERS' STRIKE

LONDON, July 3.

A provisional settlement has been reached in the dyers' strike, the Textile Workers' Union having agreed to accept the terms reached between employers and other unions. The decision will be submitted to members to-day.—Reuter's Special.

EQUAL FRANCHISE ACT PASSES

ROYAL ASSENT GIVEN

LONDON, July 3.

The equal Franchise Act has passed all stages, and has received the Royal Assent.—Reuter.

CORPORATION COMMITTEE'S "NO"?

STARVING WORKERS' PITEOUS PLIGHT

MORE WOMEN PICKETS COME FORWARD

ABSOLUTE CALM IN MILL AREA

A lull after the storm that is how the mill strike situation stood on Tuesday. It was raining cats and dogs through most part of the day and consequently there was very little commotion in the mill area. Strike leaders had, besides, made sure on Monday that there was very little desire on the part of the mill-owners to open their mills, when the atmosphere around was so hostile and this was possibly one of the reasons why they had slackened their activities yesterday. The force of volunteers is, however, kept in readiness as a safeguard against any lapses on the part of the owners. More women volunteers are coming forward every day to work as pickets and yesterday a few mills were actually picketed by women volunteers.

A PITEOUS SIGHT.

Tuesday being the day fixed for the distribution of rice and dal, hundreds of starving workers had turned up at the various distribution centres although it was previously announced at strikers' meetings by labour leaders that distribution of relief would take place on Wednesday as they could not purchase the necessary quantity of grain on Monday, grain shops in the mill area being closed on that day. It was, indeed, a piteous sight to see women and children walking in drenching rain in vain expectation of getting their doles of rice and dal. The Strike Committee, it is understood, has got enough money in hand to purchase grain that would suffice for two weekly distributions. They are, moreover, trying hard to reimburse their purse in every possible way. A deputation of strike leaders is proceeding shortly to Ahmedabad to collect funds from the mill-owners and workers there.

SORE DISAPPOINTMENT.

Just when the strikers are enthusiastic about securing help from outside sources, it will be an acute disappointment to them when they will have to hear the sad news that the Bombay Municipal Corporation do not want to do anything for their relief. It is now definitely understood from reliable sources that the Special Committee appointed by the Corporation to enquire and report on the advisability of providing relief for the starving women and children of strikers in the shape of milk has, by a majority, decided against any relief being granted by the Corporation. It will be recalled in this connection that Dr. Choksy had moved a resolution in the Corporation asking for a grant of Rs. 1,000 a day for the relief of the women and children of workers till the strike was over. There was a heated debate in the Corporation over this proposition and at last a Special Committee of the Corporation was appointed to inquire into the question of granting relief and report to the Corporation at an early date. Whatever might be the reasons which the Special Committee will adduce in its report for refusing relief to the starving humanity in the city, there is no doubt that the decision of the Committee will be a great blow to the strikers. It is now to be seen what attitude the Corporation takes on the report of their Special Committee.

BARDOLI FIGHT TO GO ON

(Continued from previous nage).

that no reliable conclusions can be based on them.

II.

EXTENT OF AREA.

The Settlement Manual lays down that the Settlement Officer should always bear in mind that rents "cannot be used as the basis for definite conclusions as regards the general incidence of the assessments in a village or group, unless they exist in considerable, volume and unless their reliability has been carefully tested." We have already expressed our opinion about the reliability of the Assistant Settlement Officer's figures. We shall now consider the extent of the area to which they relate. We learn from para 40 of the Assistant Settlement Officer's report that of the cultivated area about 97,500 acres are in the hands of the agriculturists and about 24,000 acres in the hands of non-agriculturists. Assuming that the whole of the latter area is tenanted and that a portion of the land owned by the agriculturists was leased to tenants it would appear 'prima facie' that the tenanted area was from 25 to 30 per cent. of the cultivated area. But we have been warned by the Director of Information that the old distinction between agriculturists and non-agriculturists is "quite unsound and meaningless" and that the figure relating to land held by non-agriculturists, although based on local enquiries, "has no value as an indication to the proportion of land tenanted." The Assistant Settlement Officer himself, however, says in para 51 of his report that "more than two-thirds of the land is in the hands of those who cultivate it." He further says, with reference to the Bardoli Taluka proper and the Valod Mahal of the Taluka respectively: "There are 3,958 and 1,976 holdings of from 6 to 25 acres and these chiefly represent the great body of cultivators.....The holdings below 6 acres number 7,463 and 2,916, and this class consists of agriculturists who besides cultivating their own land, also cultivate as tenants, the lands belonging to others." In the absence of more detailed enquiries the conclusions of the Assistant Settlement Officer, who is described in the communique of the Director of Information as "a capable and experienced Indian Official" and as having "carefully and fully given all the usual and available acts in his report and appendices" that about 30 per cent. of the cultivated area is tenanted may at least provisionally be accepted as correct. Of this 30 per cent. the area for which rents are paid in kind will form no small proportion. We shall assume that it is less than the cash-rented area and that it is not more than 10 per cent. The cash-rented area may therefore be taken to be in the neighbourhood of 20 per cent.

HALI SYSTEM.

The Director of Information lays stress on the Hali system and seems to argue that the land for the cultivation of which Halis are employed should be regarded as tenanted. It is not easy to take this argument seriously. Cultivation by regularly employed servants and hired labour is not unknown in other parts of India, but we do not know if such cultivation is regarded anywhere as tantamount to the letting of land. Besides, the man who employs Halis continues to bear solely the economic responsibilities connected with his holding. He does not shift them to the shoulders of another person as happens when the land is leased to a tenant.

The Director of Information has informed us that in order to have direct evidence with regard to the proportion of tenanted land "a good block in Valod has been tested, and we find that the tenanted area is 55.2 per cent." We understand that enquiries were made in 11 or 12 villages out of the 44 villages in the Valod Mahal. The Valod Mahal has a large Kaliparaj (Raniparaj) population. The Kaliparaj section is to a large extent in the grip of money-lenders and perhaps no small proportion of it is in a state of serfdom. We gathered from the information received by us that among the villages tested by Government there are many which in point of population are dominated by Kaliparaj cultivators. The proportion of 55.2 per cent. referred to above is, therefore, not likely to apply to the whole Mahal. Even persons well disposed towards Government did not think that the proportion would be higher than 40 per cent. in the whole Mahal. To be on the safe side however, we shall assume it to be 45 per cent. According to the figures given in para 49 of the Assistant Settlement Officer's report and referred to above, in 1923-24 out of the cultivated area of about 1,21,000 acres, Valod Mahal accounted for about 44,000 acres or 37 per cent. of the total area. The proportion of 45 per cent. for Valod would therefore mean that the tenanted area in Valod was about 17 per cent. of the cultivated area in the whole of the Bardoli Taluka. The social conditions in the Bardoli Taluka proper are believed on all hands to be substantially different from those prevailing in the Valod Mahal, and the tenanted area is believed to be appreciably less.

30 PER CENT. OF CULTIVATED AREA.

We shall probably not be guilty of any under-statement if we say that the tenanted area in the whole Taluka may be taken to be about 30 per cent. of the cultivated area, and this proportion again includes lands for which rent is paid in kind. The direct enquiries made by Government therefore appear to confirm the Assistant Settlement Officer's conclusions. It must however be borne in mind that uneconomic rents are believed to be the rule in Kaliparaj area. As such rents should not be taken into account, the rents in Valod Mahal where mostly Kaliparaj tenants are found should not be relied upon in determining the relation between the assessment and economic rents.

It will be interesting to draw attention to the remarks made in this connection by Mr. Fernandez, who revised the settlement of the Bardoli Taluka in 1895. "I find", he said, "that.....in Bardoli 94 per cent. of the occupants and owners cultivate themselves." The figures given by him in appendix I to his report show that only 3 per cent. of the Government and Inam numbers were cultivated by tenants either in partnership with the occupants or on the money rent or grain rent system. In view of this even a proportion of 30 per cent. as the land cultivated by tenants appears surprisingly large to-day.

The Assistant Settlement Officer collected figures of cash rents for about 42,000 acres. This led the Settlement Commissioner to remark that they related to about one-third of the total area, and that if the produce rent area was taken into account, about half the area in the Bardoli Taluka would be found to be in the hands of tenants. It was pointed out that as these figures related to a period of 7 years, the average for one year would be found to be only about 6,000 acres, or only about 5 per cent. of the cultivated area. The Director of Information, however, says: "But all the leases were by no means for seven years; many were for one year only", and adds that the "cash rented area as tabulated by Mr. Jayakar (Assistant Settlement Officer) was about half to one-third of 42,923 acres." As stated above, so far as we have been able to enquire, the Talatis in preparing the figures for the rented area for the period 1918-19 to 1924-25 added up the figures for each year. Even if all the leases were annual, the average annual cash-rented area for which figures have been tabulated would still appear to be only a little more than 6,000 acres, or 5 per cent. of the cultivated area in 1923-24. The period of the lease does not seem to affect the calculation in the least. As we have already arrived at an independent estimate of the total cash-rented area, the explanation offered by the Director of Information, even if correct, does not vitiate our conclusion. But it is in any case clear that rental values were obtained for only a small part of the cultivated area and that even these were not scrutinized.

III

A BOOM PERIOD.

The period covering the years 1918-19 to 1924-25 will, we hope, be acknowledged on all hands to have been a boom period. It is well-known that the price of cotton has fallen substantially during the last three years. Land too has fallen in value. The enquiries made by us in villages showed that the price of rice and jowari which are the principal food crops grown in the Bardoli Taluka had also gone down and that rents too, in cases where old leases had expired and no special causes were at work, were on the downward grade. The high prices and rents prevailing in the period referred to above cannot therefore be taken as a criterion for revising the assessment. The Revenue Member of the Bombay Government, the Hon. Mr. Rieu, speaking on behalf of Government on R. B. Bhimbhai Naik's resolution about land revenue assessments, said: "Rents for any abnormal period are always excluded from consideration." Nevertheless the Bombay Government in their Resolution on the re-settlement of the Chorasi Taluka of the Surat District, in dealing with the representations received in connection with the revision of the Chorasi and Bardoli Talukas, say: "If.....cotton cultivation is not now profitable the present cultivators of cotton can turn their attention to some crop, the price of which is not dependent on world-wide conditions." The crops which the cultivators should grow in future are not specified, but this argument leaves Government open to the charge that they are taxing not present but prospective incomes. But they say that whatever abnormality there may have been during the period referred to above, prices had risen permanently since 1914 and add that by reducing the rates recommended by the Settlement Commissioner, "Government have made suitable allowance for the fall in cotton prices and for the probability of some decline in rentals taking place in consequence thereof." With regard to the first point it may be observed that the rise in the cost of cultivation and the difficulties that are being experienced owing to the fall in prices should not be left out of account; and with regard to the second that a proper basis for the revision of the assessment being wanting, reductions in assessment rates which may be more or less arbitrary can scarcely be

(Continued on next page).

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" STUNT EXPOSED.

JUMBLE OF DISTORTIONS

VENTURE IN YELLOW JOURNALISM

MR. VALLABHBHAI'S SCATHING REPLY

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, July 3.

Being interviewed to give his opinion about certain statements in the article "Revolt of the Peasantry" that has appeared with full page sensational headlines in Tuesday's issue of the "Times of India," Sjt. Vallabhbhai was at first unwilling to make any statement. "It is a mere stunt, a venture in the yellow style of journalism hardly deserving a reply," he drily remarked. Being pressed to make a statement, however, he said:—

On Sunday last a representative of the "Times of India" came to the Swaraj Ashram, Bardoli, after I had left to attend a conference at Broach bearing the following slip presumably from the Editor: "By the way I learn that of the Rs. 1,30,000 collected for Bardoli relief only Rs. 132 has so far been spent on relief to the cultivators. The rest is apparently being spent in luxurious living. Vallabhbhai has a fine suite all to himself at Bardoli. In the Ashram enlargements are being made to the different Ashrams around the Taluka all volunteers are welcome there, given plenty of food and free rides in motors and a comfortable wage of from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125 and all found."

DISTORTING LENSE.

He was, however, provided all facilities in my absence to see things for himself in the Ashram as also the state of things in the Talukas and was so much touched with the conditions under which men, women and their cattle had been living during the last three months and the state to which the cattle had been reduced as the result of a long seige in stuffy darkness and the squalor of the peasants' houses as to declare that he could bear the sight no longer and refused to visit further cases of sufferings. He confessed that the bulletins of the Satyagrah Publicity Bureau erred on the side of understatement. He returned the same evening to Bombay to deliver his report to his Chief, and the result is the present article. There is hardly anything new in it. The same facts as have been broadcast by the Satyagrah Publicity Bureau through its daily bulletins. For the last four months they have been dished out to the public after having passed through the distorting lense of the Bori Bunder journal so as to fit into its favourite Bolshevism theory about every national movement in India.

BRAINS BEHIND IT.

The article bears strong evidence of more than one brain having been busy at it. But whoever is ultimately responsible for it, one thing is clear that he is an out and out believer in violence, utterly incapable of understanding the potency of love or 'ahimsa.' He can interpret things only in terms of violence, he cannot conceive that silken cords of love can hold people together far more effectively than coercion, and so he has been driven to invent the story of coercion and social boycott to explain the solidarity of the people, resignations of Talaties and Patels. The coercion theory might have passed if there were, say, two or three resignations, but becomes absurd when 83 out of 93 Patels resign. The coercion and social boycott theory is only an invention of Almaula, Deputy Collector. Besides the Talaties and Patels have already given the lie to it. I, however, admit that coercion and threats of injury have been and are still being employed; but they have all been employed by Government officials to try to make the Patels and Talaties withdraw the resignations.

SOUTH AFRICAN MONEY.

Then there is the amazing statement that remittances amounting to no less than five lacs a month are flowing into the Taluka from South Africa. This would mean three quarters of a crore per year, and yet, as the latest reliable inquiry would show the peasantry of Taluka is suffering under total indebtedness of no less than Rs. 93,00,000 obviously there is something wrong somewhere. Not content with this staggering statement, the journal has thought fit to fancifully describe in its introductory summary of articles this remittance as a dole to stiffen the backs of the peasantry in this fight against Government. This only supports my two-brain theory about the article. The bogey of violence and revolt called up in every line betrays secret pining for it, wish being father to thought.

Referring to the statement that the Satyagraha leaders who are guiding the no-tax campaign do not want honourable peace, he discribed it as a piece of effrontery. "I do not know", he said, "how the correspondent has coined that statement as I was not present here at all when he came here. But both myself and Gandhiji have clearly stated to Sir Purshotamdas and Sheth Lalji Naranji that we are always agreeable for any honourable settlement and it should suffice to remove all misimpressions. But what is wanted is an ignominious surrender and so they are assiduously busy creating an atmosphere for submission by means of alarmist propaganda of the present type and we may be fully prepared for more blood curdling stories as promised by the "Times of India." But I am sure they will deceive nobody."

THAT LIBEL.

Asked whether he had seen the libelous gloss put upon by the "Evening News" upon a paragraph in "Young India" describing the purpose for which Satyagrah fund was collected he said: "Yes. I have seen that after dinner performance of Mr. Hyde Edition of "The Times of India". It appears to have been written in none too steady state of mind, since a paragraph from an article by "M. D." is ascribed to Gandhiji. I am glad, however, that "The Times" correspondent has given the lie to some of the misstatements of the Evening sheet that is the only good that has been done by his visit to Bardoli. I am sorry, however, he has not been able to resist the temptation of ascribing the normal extension of accommodation in the Bardoli Ashram to motives of secrecy as everybody here knows we have no secrets. Our plans are all public and C. I. D. Officers are always free to come here and make inquiries, and they have never hesitated to do so. The fact is that under present arrangements there is terrible overcrowding in the block which I occupy, and neither I nor my colleagues could get a moment's privacy or rest owing to the endless stream of visitors. But this natural explanation obviously did not fit into the conspiracy and the revolt theory of the Editor."

THE GAIN.

Concluding M. Vallabhbhai said: "Two things emerge clear from the midst of this jumble of distortions and nightmares. Firstly that not a drop of blood has been shed or any violence practised by the people during the last four months inspite of official unbridled lawlessness and repression and secondly that Govt. machinary in the Taluka has been completely paralysed by non-cooperation and such an admission from a journal of the type of "The Times" is no small gain."

PRAYER BOOK CONTROVERSY

SEQUEL TO REJECTION OF MEASURE

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY REVIEWS SITUATION

LONDON, July 3.

A warm ovation from crowded public galleries was accorded to the Archbishop of Canterbury opening the summer session of the Church Assembly at Westminster at which the Archbishop reviewed the situation arising from the rejection of the prayer book. He said he was expressing the view as a whole of diocesan bishops when he declared that it was the fundamental principle that the Church must ultimately retain the inalienable right to formulate its faith and arrange expression of it in forms of worship. He hoped that a strong and capable committee of statesmen and Churchmen might be appointed to consider whether a readjustment was required for the maintenance of this principle in the conditions of the present age. The Archbishop of Canterbury ruled out the possibility at present of submitting a further measure to Parliament.—Reuter's Special.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON

LONDON, July 2.

In the Wimbledon quarter-finals matches, Tilden beat Borotra 8—6, 3—6, 6—3 6—2 and Boussus beat Brugnon 12—10, 10—8, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

In the quarter-finals of women's singles, Senorita De Alvarez beat Fraulein Aussem 7—5, 6—2.—Reuter's Special.

HOUSING N. W. F OFFICERS

LONDON, July 3.

In the House of Commons Mr. Sandeman sought information on the steps that were being taken properly to house officers on the North-West Frontier.

Lord Winterton said that steps had been taken to circumvent the shortage of bungalows at Peshawar. Lord Birkenhead had asked for report on the general question of housing, and would keep in touch with developments.—Reuter's Special.

GORDON BENNETT BALLOON RACE

LONDON, July 3.

Detroit.—One French and one German balloon participating in the Gordon-Bennett balloon race are still afloat. Others have landed at Virginia, North Carolina.—Reuter's Special.

LAVA DESTROYS TOWN

7,000 PERSONS FREE

VILLAGES SHARE SAME FATE

LONDON, July 3.

Manila.—Lava from the volcano Mayon, 240 miles away, has destroyed the town of Libog, whose 7,000 inhabitants fled. Several villages have also been destroyed.—Reuter.

DISASTER TO "DAUNTLESS"

NO HOPE OF RE-FLOATING

LONDON, July 3.

Halifax.—It is feared that the "Dauntless" is a total loss. The entire crew has been taken off except fifty officers and men who remained on board throughout the night.

Local reports indicate that the "Dauntless", which in accordance with naval custom declined the services of the local pilot, mistook a buoy marking fairway in thick fog and heavy swell. The cruiser's forepart is now grinding steadily on sharp edges. Water has rapidly risen in the lower compartments.

Salvage experts express the opinion that it is unlikely that ship will be floated again and that she will break up if wind rises.

The "Dauntless" recently joined the North Atlantic Squadron. She left Bermuda on June 29 and was proceeding to Halifax, being engaged on summer cruise. She ran aground on the same shoal on which His Majesty's "Tribune" was lost years ago with heavy loss of life.—Reuter.

DISASTER TO "DAUNTLESS"

ABANDONED AFTER RUNNING AGROUND

LONDON, July 3.

Halifax.—The cruiser "Dauntless" ran aground on shoals inside the entrance to the harbour owing to fog. There were no casualties.

Captain Macpherson gave order to abandon the ship four hours after striking a shoal, and also ordered all vessels around the cruiser to keep clear as there was the danger of its breaking in twain. The men with their effects were removed in life-boats and placed on board the Canadian cruisers "Festubert" and "Ypres."—Reuter.

SIR H. WILKINS' ANTARCTIC FLIGHT

FINDING SITE FOR METEOROLOGICAL STATION

LONDON, July 3.

New York.—Sir Hubert Wilkins and Lieutenant B. Nielson have arrived here. A civic escort accompanied them to the City Hall where they gave an account of the flight to Alaska and Spitzbergen, but there was not much excitement.

Sir H. Wilkins stated that his forthcoming Antarctic flight would not conflict with that of Commander Byrd, who was going to explore the South Polar basin. Sir H. Wilkins would confine himself to the frozen coast, his main object being to find a site for a meteorological station. He would work up the west coast of North and South America to Alaska, and from there, to Japan via Siberia, returning to Australia after a "Round-Asia" flight.—Reuter's Special.

INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

LEAGUE'S EFFORTS AT PACIFIC SETTLEMENT

LONDON, July 3.

Geneva.—The League of Nations Committee on Arbitration has adopted the second reading of the texts of the three model Conventions for a pacific settlement of international disputes, and an introductory note to the general conventions on arbitration and conciliation, all of which will be submitted to the Assembly of the League in September. German suggestions for strengthening the means of preventing war were referred after considerable discussion to the Drafting Committee.—Reuter

The Hon. Sir Geoffrey and Lady Corbett arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Sunday.

Mr. D. R. H. Browne, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. R. C. D. Graham and Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. F. A. Hamilton dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Monday.

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BARDOLI FIGHT TO GO ON

(Continued from page 8.)

regarded as satisfying the ends of justice.

IV.

LAND VALUE AND PROFITS.

The Revenue Code requires that in revising the assessment of agricultural land regard shall be had to the value of land and the profits of agriculture. The Settlement Manual prescribed the method for determining the profits of agriculture. It requires that both direct and indirect enquiries should be made, the direct enquiry consisting in the ascertainment of the prevailing rents. Rule 9 in "Instructions for Settlement Officers" lays down that the results of the direct enquiry should be used only "to check and supplement his general conclusions." Rule 18, which is more explicit, says: "It must however be clearly understood that the arguments for enhancement should be based primarily on the indirect evidence of the general considerations referred to in para 4 above and that the rental statistics should be employed only as a check to prevent the enhancement from going too high and as a guide to secure a proper distribution of the assessment between the various groups." Yet the Assistant Settlement Officer has been censured for having relied on an indirect line of enquiry and Government have approved the Settlement Commissioner's method of relying exclusively on the statistics of leases and rental values. It has been claimed that the Settlement Commissioner's method was actually advantageous to the peasants as, instead of an increase of 30.59 per cent. recommended by the Assistant Settlement Officer, he recommended an increase of 29.03 per cent. only. It is, however, evident from the remarks of the Settlement Commissioner that he chose rental values as his "one true guide", not to check the results of the indirect inquiry, but to avoid having to consider and allow for an increase in the cost of cultivation, which might have greatly reduced or swallowed up the profits of cultivation. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that rental statistics have been used not to moderate but to enhance assessment rates. In any case making rental values the deciding factor in revising assessments as the Settlement Commissioner has done, whether the Bombay Government approve of it or not, is against the express instructions contained in the Settlement Manual. If the determination of the profits of agriculture is to be narrowed down to the ascertainment of rents more than a change in the "Instructions for Settlement Officers" may be required. The law itself may have to be changed. The Bombay Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, which seeks to base assessments primarily on rental values, shows that Government themselves are doubtful or the legality of the present procedure. For Government to use rental statistics of a very small proportion of the cultivated area in order to fix the assessment on about 70 per cent. of the area cultivated by the owners and occupants themselves is to reduce land owners to the position of tenants and to act as a rack-renting landlord.

In view of the considerations dealt with above we are clearly of opinion that the demand of the peasants of Bardoli for a fresh inquiry is fully justified. A new inquiry is necessary in the interests of justice. The recent announcement that the revision of the settlement of the Viramgam Taluka in the Ahmedabad District will be reconsidered makes the case for the reconsideration of the settlement of the Bardoli Taluka unanswerable.

A SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT.

Mr. S. G. Vaze in a supplementary statement said:—

I have already sent a copy of our report on Bardoli for publication. I need only add that we made as complete a scrutiny of the whole matter as was possible within the time at our disposal and within the means open to non-official inquirers who receive no manner of help from Government. And we are clear that the inquiries made by Government afford no trustworthy data on which valid conclusions can be based. In the circumstances it is vitally necessary that a fresh inquiry of a very different kind from those made before should be instituted. We did not take it upon ourselves even to guess to what extent, if any, a further enhancement in the existing rates would be justified. Indeed we could not have done so without laying ourselves open to the very charge we level against Government, of basing conclusions upon insufficient and untested materials.

I understand from newspapers, though I have no first-hand information on the point, that the question at issue between the Government and the peasants in Bardoli is whether a purely official inquiry should be set up or one conducted by a mixed body. If so, there should be no insuperable barrier to a settlement. For we saw how at this very time in two adjoining Talukas a sympathetic Settlement Officer was informally availing himself of non-official co-operation, much to the advantage of both parties concerned, and there is no reason why this procedure should not be formally adopted by Government in this case. But, I am told, that the leaders of the Satyagraha movement do not insist upon such association of a non-official with an official in conducting the inquiry. If it is true, as I understand to be the case, that, in the event of a purely official inquiry being ordered, the Satyagrahis are prepared to suspend their movement and pay up the assessment at the old rates, only reserving to themselves complete freedom of action on the issue of the report, I cannot see how Government can take exception to this very reasonable attitude. Government did not require an undertaking in advance from the people in Viramgam Taluka that they will accept the results of a fresh inquiry without demur, and it will certainly be unreasonable to expect the Bardoli people to bind themselves beforehand to abide by the decision of Government on a fresh inquiry in which they are not allowed to participate and of the impartiality of which they have received no guarantee.

PEOPLE'S WELL GROUNDED SUSPICION.

While it is probably true that another inquiry, even if made by an official, will, in the existing circumstances, that is, in the sight and under the close scrutiny of a thousand people, be far more thorough and have far greater regard for the interests of the ryots, still it is by no means unnatural if the people suspect that an official from the very nature of the case will not consider himself at liberty to deviate appreciably from the views to which the Government are so deeply committed. In any case it is quite unfair to ask for a promise beforehand that no opposition will be offered to the results of a fresh inquiry even if these are considered unacceptable. Government will be committing a grave blunder if the negotiations that one hears are going on are broken off for this reason. They will gain much prestige and lose none if they order, immediately and unconditionally, an inquiry once again into a matter which has been so badly handled from first to last.

There is only one word more which falls to be said on this subject. The present struggle in Bardoli is a purely economic one; it is no part of a general scheme of mass civil disobedience. The leaders of the movement themselves have made declarations to this effect, but it appears to be still believed in certain quarters that the non-co-operators have seized upon the re-settlement of Bardoli, only as an excuse to measure their strength with Government on ground of their own choice and with weapons of their own fashioning. My observation satisfies me that this view is entirely wrong and that the leaders of the movement are actuated by no other motive in carrying on the campaign than to undo, by using their best endeavours, what they genuinely believe to be a great wrong to the peasantry of Bardoli. It would be both inexpedient and unjust for Government to invest the movement with a wider political significance which it does not bear.

FORFEITURES AND ATTACHMENTS IN BARDOLI

OFFICIAL APOLOGIA

The Director of Information writes:—

Mr. K. M. Munshi in his letter to H. E. the Governor dated 17th June has stated that the officer responsible for recovering arrears of revenue in Bardoli Taluka and Valod Mahal has adopted the role of a "vindictive victor". He cites the following cases which he considers to justify his statement.

He says that for a total assessment of about Rs. 700, one Veerchand has had lands of the value of between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000 forfeited.

The facts on that Veerchand Khumaji holds land (without partners except in one instance) in 7 villages of a total area of 146 acres out of which 114 acres have been forfeited and disposed of in one village. The value of the land forfeited was Rs. 11,400 or less. This man was given a special warning to pay his arrears on the forfeited land as after the period fixed in the notice expired they would be liable to forfeiture and to be entered as Government waste and to be disposed of as oportunity occurred. The lands were not disposed of for some time after the period expired but Veerchand failed to pay before the 114 acres were disposed of. The assessment was Rs. 340 and not Rs. 700.

FORFEITURE OF LANDS.

The other man to whom Mr. Munshi refers is obviously one Virchand Chenaji. Mr. Munshi says that 33 acres any day worth Rs. 15,000, if not more" were sold for Rs. 161.

The facts are that Virchand Chenaji owned about 120 acres of land of which only 32 acres and 10 gunthas were forefeited and disposed of. The rest was forfeited or is under notice of forfeiture but has not been disposed of. The 32A. 10gs. was worth about 4,150 It was not disposed of for Rs. 161 as Mr. Munshi states. The defaulter's ponies were sold in public auction for Rs. 145 and some jowari and vessels for Rs. 18-8-0 and the proceeds credited to his arrears of Rs. 170 due as non-agricultural assessment on the land under his ginning factory. Mr. Munshi implies by his statement "as if this were not enough" that the horses, etc., were sold to meet arrears on the agricultural land forfeited and disposed of. This is a perversion of the truth.

LIQUOR SHOP-KEEPER'S GRIEVANCE.

Mr. Munshi also states that one Dorabji, a liquor shop-keeper, owed Rs. 360 as land revenue to recover which liquor worth Rs. 2,000 was attached and his shop closed; further attachment followed and a considerable part of the liquor was spilt and lost to the owner the balance being sold for an insignificant amount. "And yet" Mr. Munshi states "out of Rs. 316, Rs. 114 8-6 were still shown as the balance and his lands said to be worth Rs. 30,000 are forfeited to satisfy the balance."

The facts are that the value of the liquor sold was not Rs. 2,000 but approximately half that sum. Dorabji was given every opportunity to pay his arrears of Rs. 400 but refused, and placed his premises at the disposal of the agitators who are persuading or preventing by social boycott deaulters from paying the dues of Government. It is untrue that a considerable part of the liquor was spilt. Four or five gallons may have been spilt.

The value of Dorabji's land which consisted only of 6 or 7 survey numbers has been grossly exaggerated by Mr. Munshi. It is nothing like 30,000 but as it has not been disposed of Dorabji has suffered no loss of land. The statement that Dorabji's shop was closed for sales is incorrect.

AUCTION OF CART LOAD OF COTTON.

Mr. Munshi states that a cart load of unginned cotton was attached near Valod and sold there. The value was not Rs. 250, but about half that sum. The bid at the auction sale was Rs. 21 because the Non-Co-operators frighten bidders from attending auctions by pickets and social boycott. The buyer had to cart the cotton 11 miles to the railway station in the face of great opposition to transport and refusal of carts. It was therefore not worth more than Rs. 21 to the bidder. The Non Co-operators do all they can to secure low prices at auctions and then complain about the prices realised.

SMALL MERCIES!

Such are the facts about the alleged vindictive action of revenue officers. But Mr. Munshi has ignored the law on the subject which has been framed to deal with contumacious defaulters combined in a conspiracy to prevent land being sold.

In such cases the whole of a defaulter's land can be forfeited, entered as Government waste and disposed of when opportunity occurs; and, with the special sanction of the Comissioner, the arrears of land revenue can be recovered by distraint of moveable property, even after the land has been disposed of to others.

In none of the cases cited by Mr. Munshi has anything like the full penalty provided by law been imposed and all were given special warning in writing which is not required by law.

LEGAL OPINION.

Perhaps Mr. Munshi is unaware of what Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, has held to be the meaning of forfeiture in the Land Revenue Code. He has said:—

"Forfeiture ordinarily implies the loss of a legal right by reason of some breach of obligation, and thus we find it said by Blackstone in Chapter XVII of his commentaries that

"Forfeiture is a punishment annexed by law to some illegal act or negligence in the owner of lands whereby he loses all his interest therein and they go to the party injured as recompense for the wrong which either he alone or the public together with himself has sustained." ..... "we see no reason for with holding from the word forfeiture its ordinary legal significance."

FACTS ABOUT BUFFALOES.

Mr. Munshi's allegations that buffaloes of non-khatedars were attached and restored only on a payment for detention, that one buffalo died of want of care and that one was cruelly beaten and collapsed, that many attachments were irregular and proper panchnamas were not made or accounts rendered of the property attached are vague and misleading.

The facts are that buffaloes have been animals are not exempted legally from animals are not exempted legally from attachment. Not a single animal has been attached and sold without ascertaining the name of the defaulting khateda responsible for it. As it is a part of the Non-Co-operation campaign to conceal the ownership of attached goods as far as possible, and, it is suspected, to make false statements regarding the ownership, it has been a matter of some difficulty to ascertain the ownership of the buffaloes attached. If any buffalo of a non-khatedar has been attached, it has been promptly restored, on the production of satisfactory proof to that effect. It is not known what cases of payment for detention are referred to, nor are any such cases known to have been occurred. The suggestion that buffaloes were cruelly treated and neglected is false. One buffalo died at Bardoli Kachari, not from want of care but from natural causes.

DEFENCE OF GOVT. MEASURES.

It is not known what "proper punchnamas" were not made, nor under what provision of law Mr. Munshi thinks that they ought to be made. Nor it is clear what accounts of property attached ought in his opinion to have been rendered. The sales were open to the public, and any defaulter was at liberty to hear the amount bid for the property attached from him.

Mr. Munshi's description of the people of Bardoli being shut up in their houses for over three months with their buffaloes, and of children grown white with disease can only be described as grotesque. In the first place the Japti officers started work only at the end of April, i. e., 6 weeks and not 3 months ago. The Non-Co-operators persuaded or compelled by social boycott the khatedars to lock up their buffaloes in order to defeat the milder measure of distraining moveable property and so drive Government to resort to the more severe measure of forfeiture of land.

In the second place, the Government schools and national schools have been filled with children. This shows that there was no necessity to look up any children at all and if Mr. Munshi saw any locked up, the Non-Co-operators must have arranged the scene for his benefit.

Mr. Munshi has not explained how it is that nearly all the lands in the Taluka and Mahal have been ploughed and some sown, in spite of his picture of a population imprisoned night and day.

The explanation would have occurred to a less simple or prejudiced mind, namely, that 5 Japti parties could not cause the confinement of a population of 88,000 scattered over 222 sq. miles in 137 villages.

The absurdity of Mr. Munshi's picture of a starving and diseased population could have been exploded by him if he had taken the trouble to visit Bardoli dispensary and examined the records There was only an increase of 7 cases in 700 in May over April i. e., 1 per cent The records show that sickness is quite normal and that most of the few cases of debility come from Baroda territory or are from families of Government servants. In some places Government servants are refused supplies including milk and are being charged high prices at the instigation of the Non Co-operators.

MR. VALLABHBHAI'S "BOAST."

The rural population, except the Halis or serfs of the cultivators who are always insufficiently fed by their masters, can afford to give food and money lavishly to the Non-Co-operators. Mr. Vallabhbhai has boasted that they will pay the assessment in one week at his word of command.

Mr. Munshi's attack on the judicial officers of Government shows ignorance of both law and facts. There is no provision of law whereby any one can be sentenced "to two months' imprisonment and in lieu thereof 50 rupees fine" and no such sentence has or could have been passed.

The circumstances under which the Sessions Judge, Surat before the middle of April issued a notice to show cause why certain men should not be prosecuted under Section 189 of the I. P. C. for threatening the Nazar of the Court have been grossly misstated. It is understood that the case is still sub-judice as the men have evaded service.

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NEW YORK LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

in course of time the ambitions of avaricious men which cause discords and breaches of peace in the world will calm down and like the fox which planned to have a camel for luncheon and compromised by being contented with a mouse, the greedy of the world will be forced by eternal laws to be content with their own share and let others live in peace.

THE GREAT LESSON.

Dr. Felix Valyi told the story of how Buddha was tempted by Mara, (the devil) to accept the kingdom of the world, while he travelled renouncing the world and its pleasures. "One of England's greatest diplomats who lived 20 years in Japan said in comparing Buddhism and Hinduism that Buddha conquered the world empire by his renunciation and gentleness." "The great lesson of Buddhism for our generation" said Dr. Valyi, "is that for over 2,500 years one single man has had more influence on the human mind and culture than all the economic, social and military institutions of the world. If we want to win over the world, we should employ gentleness and love, not violence and political oppression," he concluded. "Let it be preached that both our spiritual and material wealths depend on truth. Let us encourage rising generations who have clearer minds and greater honesty".

Munir Soriyya Bey, Consul-General of the Turkish Republic, speaking in Turkish, said "It is an honour and a pleasure for me to be present at this meeting on the occasion of the birthday of a great man, Buddha, who played such an important role in the history of mankind. I consider it, therefore, a duty to offer to the Maha Bodhi Society my sincere thanks for their kind invitation extended to me."

SCIENCE FACES BACKWARD.

Mr. Claude Bragdon, an English theosophist, who is well known in New York for his philosophical learning, architectural knowledge and skill in stage furnishing:—a strange combination of aptitudes—said: "A teaching will last only as long as it will find an echo in human experience. We find to-day that Buddha to-day is in our own path and even in this—material path—he seems to have arrived at the goal ahead of us. Unreality of the matter is the most recent discovery of the Western scientists. Buddha had characterised matter as illusion ages ago. Modern psychology's latest achievement is the finding that every hour of our life we are acting under some sort of inhibition of a thought long forgot. Buddha had revealed that centuries before. Criminologists and phrenologists now declare that the criminal is at heart innocent. Buddha clearly said all sin is ignorance. Science is necessarily negative. It advances always facing backwards. All it can say is that you are what you have become. But Buddha enunciated the truth that Matter is illusion and world an embroidered tapestry only giving to pictures the character we fancy them possessed of. He was very positive in his teaching and inspiration. The Philosophy of Buddha has been so amazingly justified by what we are now witnessing. But it did not concern him. When asked by his pupils and ecclesiastically-minded followers, he simply said that he had promised only the way to be relieved of the suffering. How sensible that is. When shot with an arrow you do not wait to investigate, but pluck it out first. And it is this relief which we should first of all look for in the teachings of a great Prophet. The world cannot go on without the idealism of the East and the good common sense of the West. Christ taught love and Buddha wisdom. The marriage of the two teachings alone would make the world happy."

FREEDOM OF RELIGION.

Mr. K. Uchiyama, Acting Consul-General of Japan, recalled last year's celebration of the day at the Ceylon India Inn, and said this year's larger audience was proof of growing appreciation of Buddhism in this country. "Japan may be called the Melting-Pot of Civilisation, he proceeded. "American, European and Oriental traits are manifested in our country, contrastingly to, and independent of, one another, in real harmony blendingly. This is obvious of the material and physical life of Japan, but it applies even more closely to the spiritual life. Religions have been absorbed into the country as though Japan were a powerful sponge; Buddhism from India, Confucianism from China, Shintoism, which makes the third of the pre dominating creeds, is a purely native religion. These three are never in conflict. Buddhism being the most inclusive and therefore the most powerful, [illegible] Only 80 years ago Christianity made its advent into Japan without any difficulty. Absolute religious toleration in Japan, gave it the freedom to take whatever hold it was capable of, and as a result it is now firmly secured and has achieved a popularity as great as the other religions." Mr. Uchiyama went on to say "if the nations of the world would grant to each religion its respective merits, if they would adopt the principle of freedom of faith, and then try to comprehend the various religions, there would be international understanding, and the more marked breach between the East and the West would be sealed with knowledge and sympathy." The speaker emphasized the desirability of the Buddhist and Christian nations studying both religions, tolerating and even amalgamating them, as that was, according to him, the only way for better understanding and harmony between the East and the West. "And to this end, Japan is striving to give its full support," he concluded.

TOLERANCE, THE GREAT NEED.

Mr. Charles Recht, a New York lawyer, said they had been told the world was divided between the material and the spiritual, but in this age of miracles, Prof. Millikans had found out that there is no distinction between the two, and that all is Atomic Energy. "Let us not fear for the future. The spirit of Buddha can be achieved, not by condemnation of one race by another but by respect for each other," he added.

Mr. Ali Akbar Kiachiff, representing Persia, associated himself with the audience in celebrating the occasion, in a short speech.

Charles W. Atwater, an American who acts as the local Consul of Siam, expressed his conviction that the Orient had much to give the Occident. "Buddhism, religion of the Orient has [illegible] for others. Both can be performed better by mutuality." He advocated greater tolerance between religion and business. "That there are many churches in a community shows that the value of Real Estate has increased there," he said. "Business thrives on religion and religion benefits by business." He concluded by quoting Browning "nor soul helps flesh more now than flesh helps soul."

Another able speaker was Mr. Horace Holley, Editor of the Bahai organ "World Unity". But he could not speak at length on account of the lateness of the hour.

Dr. Charles Fleischer presided, and wound up an evening of competent toastmanship by paying a tribute to Mr. K. Y. Kira, "whose spirit and labours had made the celebration of Buddha's birthdays possible."

At luncheon celebration, there was worship and arti before a metal statute of Buddha, the affair having been confined to the gathering of Indian community. But religious hymns were sung to the accompaniment of Sitar by one of the Swamis present at the evening function.

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CONVICTIONS IN ABDUL RASHID RIOT CASES

APPEAL JUDGE'S ORDER

DELHI, July 2.

Mr. S. L. Sale Appeal Judge pronounced orders to-day in the appeals arising out of the convictions in the Abdul Rashid riot cases. Mr. Isar, the special Magistrate, had sentenced thirtyseven Mussalmans to various terms of imprisonment in one case, while in another he had fined all the accused Rs. 51 each. Mr. Sale acquitted five of the accused already released on bail as also a boy aged sixteen reducing his term of imprisonment to the period already undergone. The appeals of thirtyone others

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HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

LETTERS HELD UP

The following has been received from the Office of the Hindustani Seva Dal Hubli:—

Of late, the Hindustani Seva Dal, both at the headquarters and elsewhere, is attracting the promiscuous attention of the postal and police authorities of the Government.

It has come to the notice of the Officers of the Dal that letters written by the Dal workers and others to the office as well as those written by the office to the Dal workers in the country, or at the Dal camps have remained undelivered. It is only after the correspondents meet in person, that such lapses of the post office are confirmed. We wonder why, in peacetime, with no declared censorship in the country, such happenings should take place. Possibly those who temper with the Dal's correspondence have special orders to do so. But if that be the case, why not openly say so?

ANARCHY THROUGH POSTCARD.

Recently the authorities seem to have got hold of a postcard written from the Hubli office on February, 5th 1928, to one of its workers who is now at Calcutta, but who had been working in the Hubli Office for more than two years. He was asked to send the membership books of the Dal back to the office if no enrolment work could be done by him in Bengal. This was not delivered to him. The postcard seems to have roused the susceptibilities of the authorities and they seem to have been ordered or prompted to investigate into the whole affair of the writing of the card with a nose to find out it there is any anarchic or terroristic movement being hatched by the Dal by carrying on correspondence and establishing communications with somebody in Bengal.

POLICE HARASSMENT.

Again at the Behar Vidyapith, Patna, where a Trading Camp was opened by two of the Dal's instructors and conducted for about 56 days (April 10, to May 30) and where about 23 boys were trained, the police authorities were conspicuous, we are told, from the very first day. It seems they were intent on learning the names and addresses and such other precious information about the antecedents of the students, under training, a large number of whom were of ages ranging from 10 to 16. The police at Patna seem to have left no stones unturned in their attempts to gather information about the campers although sufficient oral information was supplied to them. One of our instructors who has recently returned from the camp as per orders, tells us that matters went to the extent of even the principle being troubled by the police to supply all the information they needed, and when this was refused, almost an insulting attitude was shown by the police towards the Principal.

NO SECRET TO KEEP.

It seems from what we have stated above that the Government is suspecting some imaginary activity of the Dal which they are at great pains to materialise through their departmental investigations and the consequent findings. What the Government are ultimately going to get as aresult of their labour is a foregone conclusion. It will, however, hamper the peaceful, non-violent activities of the Dal in its routine and waste a good deal of time of the authorities which means consequently the hard-earned money of India's poor tapayer.

In so far as the Dal is concerned we must once more declare that has no secret to keep and everything that it is doing is quite above-board.

The Government will therefore be well-advised in discontinuing their attentions and save time of their officers and make a more discriminating use of their taxpayer's money.

ALL-INDIA POSTAL UNION

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE CONCLUDES SESSION

SECUNDRABAD, July 2.

The ninth Madras provincial conference of the All-India Postal Union which was meeting here under the presidentship of Mr. N. M. Joshi concluded its session last night. Resolutions were adopted on questions of increase of salaries, selection for superior gazetted appointments from the departmental staff and equal treatment of Madras circle with Calcutta and Bombay, and on other matters affecting the lower grade staff and postmen.

TRIBUTE TO UNION.

Mr. Joshi, in his concluding speech, paid a tribute to the Union on its work throughout last year, and said that he regarded this session as very successful. He exhorted the Union to persist in pressing for the redress of grievances, but urged it not to be impatient, if immediate success was not forthcoming. He particularly advised extreme moderation and accuracy in putting forward their grievances, as many overstatements and small inaccuracies vitiating the whole cause. He dwelt on the necessity for greater harmony inside the Union and deprecated any indifference towards the feelings of postmen. Suggesting lines of further work, he advocated the formation of sickness and retirement funds and increased efforts to spread education and do social service.

The Conference carried with acclamation a proposal to confer on Mr. Joshi the title of "Prince of Indian Labour."

Mr. Joshi also delivered two public lectures here, one on "Labour problems" and the other on "Social Service", which were largely attended.—A. P.

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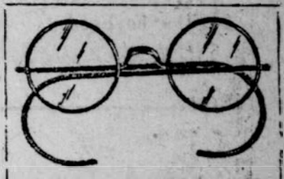

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G. I. P. RLY. OFFICERS

NO COMPLAINT IN COURT

(From A Correspondent.)

On Saturday last Mr. Navroji K. Patel, High Court Pleader, appeared before the District Magistrate, Jalgaon, and on behalf of Mr. C. G. Limpus, Acting Deputy Transportation Superintendent, Bombay, applied for permission to see the complaint alleged to have been filed in his Court by Mr. A. C. Harris under Sec. 307 of the Indian Penal Code against Messrs. Russell, C. G. Limpus and other G. I. P. Railway Officials. It will be remembered that an application for the transfer of this case to some Magistrate in West Khandesh was made to the Bombay High Court by Mr. Harris on Monday last in which it was alleged that the Railway Officials of Bhusaval, the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, the Railway Police, the District Magistrate, East Khandesh, and the Bhusaval Magistrate Mr. Potnis were all hostile to him. The High Court ordered the petitioner to present the application for transfer first to the District Magistrate.

The District Magistrate informed Mr. Patel and at the latter's request also gave it to him in writing that no complaint has been filed in his Court by A. C. Harris against Mr. Limpus or any other person.

A POPULAR OFFICER.

It may be mentioned here that Mr. C. G. Limpus was the popular Divisional Transportation Superintendent at Bhusaval and was highly respected for his stainless character and kindness. On his transfer to Bombay in February last he was given a very hearty send off by the Railway staff of the whole Division. The Bhusaval town Municipality also entertained him and the President unveiled a portrait of Mr. Limpus in the Municipal Hall.

Geneva July 2.—Nineteen States, including principal European countries and Japan have expressed willingness to renounce export prohibitions on hides. All except Rumania are also willing to remove [illegible] hides.—Reuter's

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HORATIO BOTTOMLEY'S AMBITION

"JOHN BLUNT" FOR MAN-IN-THE-STREET

MR BALDWIN'S CROWNING FOLLY

Horatio Bottomley of "John Bull" fame has brought out the first issue of his new weekly "John Blunt." As the tribune of the man in the street, and the champion of the Bottom dog, he adumbrates his editorial mission in this wise.

First, a word about our title. Despite the ancient proverb, there is much in a name. I remember my old uncle, George Jacob Holyoake, apropos of a rose by any other name "smelling as sweet," once saying: "Try calling it a pole-cat, and see how the perfume will change." And so, being debarred from that which twenty-two years ago I thought represented the typical British citizen, I foraged around to find one as good or even better; and I think I have done it. In John Blunt we have the personification of the Man-in-Street, whose recognised organ it will be the aim of this journal to become. The name speaks for itself, and according to the authorities John Blunt was "an old Cavalier officer, somewhat rough in speech, but very brave and honest, of good understanding and a good patriot." That's good enough for me.

OUR POLICY.

So much, then, for our name. Now for our policy. How can I do better than repeat what I said when, twenty-two years ago, I introduced my old journal to the public: "We have no politics—except the general welfare of the State, no religion—expect to do good; no race—except the human one." Our highest ambition is to be the tribune of the Man-in-the-Street and the champion of the Bottom Dog. Class, Partly, Sect will have no part in our programme. The Man-in-the-Street is sick and tired of them. Nor shall we indulge in the affected, unreal language of the highbrow penman. We shall write as we talk. Not only shall we call a spade a spade, but when necessary we shall not hesitate to characterise it as a sanguinary shovel. As I have said in the letter on our cover, naught shall be written down in malice—however much we may at times extenuate the weaknesses of human nature. And, poor as we are, we shall do our best to demonstrate the falsity of the dictum that every man has his price. Nobody will be able to buy us—nor, we hope, to "sell" us—except, of course, our publisher! This week I present the first specimen of the journalistic pabulum we propose to provide for the public (not a bad bit of alliteration!) and it will be my aim to make succeeding menus even more attractive.

A PERSONAL NOTE.

My readers will probably expect a word on this, the birthday of my new journal, about that grim tragedy of six years ago. But it shall be only a word. I was convicted of having improperly appropriated to my own use certain sums of money, of which I was held to be the trustee, subscribed to a concern known as the Victory Bond Club. Now, I might admit the justice of the conviction and the sentence, and say that having paid the price—or, in the language of the Man-in-the-Street, "taken my gruel"—I had purged my offence and was entitled to look the whole world in the face. On the other hand, I might say that the verdict was wrong and the sentence was cruel; that the case was complex to a degree, and that the jury altogether failed to grasp it. And that is what I 'do' say. Read this, from the foreman of my jury—received shortly after my release.

"The cruel sentence came as a great surprise to me and also to other members of the jury. We did not expect anything so severe, as in my opinion you had no intention to defraud."

Well, it is all over and, thank God, the memory of the hideous thing is slowly receding, like the horror of a nightmare at the dawn of day. Whether or not of the two versions above indicated I have given the true one, I will leave the future to reveal.

And now, if you please, we will say good bye to the unsavoury tonic, and get on with the new work to which I have set my hand.

"OVER BY CHRISTMAS."

How unmercifully have I been chaffed and ridiculed over the prophecy I made, and again and again reiterated, in the summer of 1916, that the war would "be over by Christmas"! Well, there can be no harm now in revealing my reason for the prediction—just as, from time to time, I shall reveal many other things. My authority was Lord Kitchener, and this is how it came about. Things were not going too well on the Western Front, and with a deep sense of responsiblity for the optimistic speeches and articles with which I was heartening the troops and their families, I sought an interview with Mr. Asquith, then Prime Minister. We met at the house he was then occupying in Cavendish Square. I told him of my embarrassment, and after a long and confidential talk, he told me I could safely continue my "Campaign of Hope and Confidence"—that was his phrase—and then produced a sheet of notepaper, from a sealed envelope, disclosing K. of K's. plans and ending with the words: "Peace on our own terms by November." I do not know whether that document appears in the Asquith book now in course of publication, but Lady Oxford will be aware of its existence. Now go on laughing at me if you like, but not at Kitchener—"whose plans were never carried out"—the politicians taking command, and committing the biggest blunder of the war—the granting of the Armistice. But all that is ancient history, and I have no desire to add to the flood of post-war revelations with which the public has been surfeited—although I 'could' say a thing or two, believe me. But to-day we are supposed to be friends all round—and there is never to be another war. My authority for 'that' statement is Uncle Jonathan, who is quite content with things as they are. So we will leave it at that!

MR. ASQUITH'S THANKS.

On more than one occasion Mr. Asquith thanked me for suggestions, both when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, later on, Prime Minister; and in looking over my political correspondence the other day, I came across this typically courteous letter:—

"Chateau De Thorenc, Cannes. 3rd Feb., 1910.

"Dear Bottomley,—I am greatly obliged to you for your racy and suggestive account of what you would do in my place."

"How nice and easy it all sounds!" With many thanks,"

Yours very truly,
H. H. ASQUITH.

Of course, there was just a touch of irony in that last paragraph—but several of the proposals to which it referred have since been adopted, and more than once Mr. Asquith personally renewed his thanks when we met in the House.

A PREDICTION FULFILLED.

And here is a prediction that 'was' fulfilled—taken from the notes I contributed to the old 'Sun' (under the title of "The World, the Flesh and the Devil") over twenty-five years ago:

"The most effectual way of counteracting the advance of Anarchy is to encourage the legitimate aspirations of the working man. . . . Whilst I have the utmost contempt for the 'pothouse politician,' who, as a rule, imbibes his political principles with his beer, and diffuses them through the fumes of his pipe, O am always ready to raise my hat to the genuine representative of the genuine working man. . . . Not the least important element in the New Twentieth Century Party of Progress will be his."

THE FLAPPER FOLLY.

I offer no excuse for making this the subject of my first "leader" on public affairs. This flapper folly is the "reductio ad absurdum" of franchise fooling and sex legislation. Not one man in a thousand is qualified to-day at the age of twenty-one to vote at a Parliamentary election—and not one woman in twenty thousand; the difference being accounted for by the fact that men have been voting for many years, and, to a limited extent, politics has formed part of their regular reading and conversation, whereas to women genrally, until quite recent times, politics has been altogether a thing outside their lives. And now five million more of them are to be added to the Register! It is Mr. Baldwin's crowning folly—and it spells the doom of the Conservative party. Coupled with Asquith's action in handing over the reins of Socialists for the next twenty years. Good luck to them.

"SEX ENQUALITY."

I have no patience with this argument. Ever since the time when the human race ceased to be bi-sexual, there has never been and never will be such a thing as sex equality—at any rate, for the practical purposes of public life. Imagine a House of Commons consisting mainly or even entirely (as under the new franchise it might) of women. How many of them would constantly be applying for leave of absence, or "pairing" for indefinite periods? And, of course, there would have to be a creche attached to the House—or would all the children of lady M.P.'s be bottle-fed? Or would Dr. Marie Stopes be Prime Minister—the birth of any child during the Parliamentary session being regarded as an act of party disloyalty? Meanwhile, these five million votes are to be thrown into the ballot boxes, and as five out of every six of the new electors won't have the remotest idea what they are voting about (any more than the vast majority of the yung men have), they will go for the candidates who promise them most—and 'they' will be the Socialists and Communists. And by the way, how does Mr. Baldwin reconcile with his doctrine of Sex Equality the fact that there will now be a big majority of women voters over men? Let him "put 'that' in his pipe and smoke it."

THE SOLUTION.

It is time to put an end to the present sham of 'so-called' "Representative Government." Nobody should have a vote without first passing a simple examination of fitness—thereupon being furnished with a Certificate of Citizenship. For such an examination the foundation could be laid by a revised curriculum in the schools—with free weekly lectures on constitutional and political subjects. And nobody should be eligible for membership of the House without passing, before nomination, an examination in the rudiments of Government. You don't allow persons to practise as doctors or lawyers until they have undergone a test of efficiency—but any ignoramus may decide the destiny of the nation. In the days of the Roman Empire, when "the people," or citizens, were summoned to the national councils, they were allowed to shout and cheer—but not to vote. And the same system prevailed in Saxon times—the voting and decisions being left to the "wise men." Of course there is no longer any such gulf as in those times separated the ignorant folk from the educaed, and many a working man to-day could give a more intelligent vote than some University scholars—but the stupid and illiterate voter is a danger to the community. As regards the women, they should have a House of their own—sending their Bills, as the Commons do, for the consent of the Upper House (or Senate) and the Crown. Oh, for a Business Government!

HIS MANIFESTO.

TO THE MAN IN THE STREET.

Here is my new paper, from which you will see that after years of trial and tribulation, with spirit undaunted and, perhaps, judgment matured—full of hope and full of confidence and determination—I resume my work as Tribune of the Man in the Street and Champion of the Bottom Dog. With the tragedy which interrupted it six years ago I deal on another page. Let me here speak of the future. I feel that there is still much for me to do, and that this new journal of mine will be the weapon with which I shall accomplish it. But I approach my task under a heavy sense of responsibility—and, at the same time, with a deep conviction of Destiny. Yes, I am a confirmed fatalist.

Although unable to subscribe to the idea of the Deity of the universe keeping a ledger account and diary for each of the animated electrons which constitute the microscopic atom called humanity, at present and for all time, past and future, inhabiting one of the smallest planets of one of the smallest of the solar systems, I am persuaded that all men and women are, from the moment of their birth (although in varying degrees) the creatures of an inexorable fate as immutable as the laws which govern the life of the universe itself. And thus I am positive that all my own troubles have been part of a pre-destined portion of my life. I am almost tempted to say that I 'know' such to be the case: for, believe me, I was not always quite alone when the cell door was closed upon me. Guided by this inspiration, I re-enter the public life of my country—in the role I have indicated—persuaded that to that end was I born, and have I suffered and endured. Thank God, I have not been soured, and that I can say with Shelley:

To suffer woes which Hope thinks infinite,
To forgive wrongs, blacker than death or night,
To defy power which seems omnipotent
To hope and bear, till hope itself creates,
From its own wreck, the thing it contemplats;
Neither to change, nor falter nor repent—
This, like thy glory, Titan, is to be
Good, great, joyous, beautiful and free.
This alone, is Life, Joy, Empire—and Victory.

("Prometheus Unbound.")

Elsewhere you will see what I have to say not only concerning future policy, but once and for all disposing of purely personal matters. You will see, too, that I intend to give you a clean, healthy, manly journal—containing no mean or unworthy note, free from malice and spite, with no axes to grind, financial, or otherwise. Nor will there be any dry, highbrow stuff in its columns. It will be my aim to treat every subject from the standpoint of common humanity and common sense, lightened by that touch of humour which our great novelist Mr. W. J. Locke tells us "rainbows the tears of the world."

HORATIO BOTTOMLEY.

INCREASE IN SCHOOL AND COLLEGE FEES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The activities of the Youth League have been admirable. You cannot adequately praise the members of the League who have so splendidly worked for Bardoli. But with all deference to the League I should like to bring the following to the notice of the Bombay Youth League.

I wonder why the Youth League which consists mostly of students are ignoring the subject on which you had kindly written an able editorial namely, the increase in the fees of schools and colleges. The increase is a substantial one. The increase is to come in force from the ensuing term. We learn the Wilson College has already increased the fees and other colleges will follow suit from the next term.

Our education is already expensive and hundreds of boys have to seek employment because their parents cannot afford to give them higher education on account of the heavy costs and thus promising careers are chequered.

It is a well known fact that many of the students study on charity of some benefactors or by working. Majority of the students come from the moffusils and this increase will be too heavy to bear and many of them will have to discontinue.

It is hgih time that Youth League took this matter in hand and agitated on this subject. This issue is of vital importance to the Youth at large. For the increase will deny education to some of their brothers thus nipping in the bud the ambitions of youth—who are the future hope of the country.

We are told that some exercise books having the words "Youth shall re-shape the world" are to be sold on the 4th inst by the Bombay Youth League and in the re-shaping, education plays a great part. I therefore, hope the Bombay Youth League will take up this activity in right earnest and leave not a stone unturned. Otherwise, it shall fail to command the confidence of the student world of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

"COLLEGIAN".

OLD MAN OF 75 MARRIES GIRL OF 16

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In few communities, widow-marriage is out of question and in such case a man when he unfortunately loses his wife, has to select from the limited circle of his own caste a girl of about 15 or so, there can be no objection when a man is not very old—and when he does not trespass the moral code of society, what is one to say when an "old gold bug with one foot in "Nana Shankersheth's Wadi" above 75 years age, marries a girl of about sixteen or so? The girl naturally then in her approaching widowhood has to lead the life of misery and often dies unnatural death.

Such a marriage is the event of much talk and comment in our Bhatia community since one rich old man above 75 has quite recently married for the sixth time one Cutch-Mundra girl of about sixteen years. With due honour for some good and noble families—Mundra Bhatias are notorious for selling their girls and living upon that income. The "go-betweens" or brokers hake good income and often the whole community is wrongly condemned by such horrible events. There is is no law to prevent such mis-matching marriages—will not some one move, out of humanity—in getting such a crime punishable legally? For such a marriage is simply horrible.—Yours, etc.,

DHANJI LAXMIDAS.

180, Bazar Gate Street.
Bombay, June 30.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

[NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY

To The Editor "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been a very embarrassing feature in the growth of Indian enterprise that our eagerness for adverse criticism of a working body has far outgrown our capacity for constructive work. While a certain amount of fair criticism proceeding from impartial judgment balancing the points of merit as well as of demerit with the difficulties facing the worker, is always healthy as leading to self-examination, criticism from motives or mania debases itself into vilification, and by drying up the milk of popular sympathy and causing uneasiness and disappointment un-nerves the executive for solid work, and becomes a great obstacle to unhindered growth. This applies with greater force in the case of commercial institutions involving material interests. The majority of the share-holders have neither the time nor the constant inclination to make a detailed study of the conditions, and a set of allegations vehemently made with a glowing picture of a speedy breakdown, will be sufficient to upset the whole community, and disturb the harmony of relations.

It is a far easier task to criticise than to build. The criticiser has nothing to lose, even if he has nothing to gain. When worker is faced with heavy responsibilities attended in some cases with great personal risk, the criticiser can come clean out of the uncomfortabe position of having made unfounded allegations by a retraction and an appology. Where the worker has to face disappointments, tackle problems and surmount difficulties, the criticiser has but to stretch out a fertile imagination, and requisition a pompous and platitudinous rhetoric. We find men more ready to sit in judgment over others' work, than work themselves, and when such is the tendency of human nature. It is necessary that the public, without whose moral and material sympathy no success is possible in any department of public activity should probe deeply into every allegation or attack against persons at the helm of management of public work before accepting them as gospel truth.

The New India Assurance Company is an Indian Business House of recent inception in the field of insurance. Insurance is no common-place for India. It is an order of Western origin, and with its innumerable technicalities has got to be implanted in Indian public and private life. As affording the strongest security for property and Assets and general business interests, insurance has revolutionized the chances of modern business in an extraordinary manner. It was due to the enterprising House of the Tatas to have conceived and brought into existence this India-wide insurance concern. Pioneers as they are in every realm of industrial and commercial activity in India, they have seen with their characteristic insight and foresight, that the industrial and commercial regeneration of India on modern lines, will not be complete wthout an Indian Insurance House competent to provide adequate safeguards against possible risks.

Thus did the New India Assurance Company come into existence nine years ago. The difficulties in the way of organisation and the attainment of success in this strange line have not been insignificant. The existence of European business houses adepts in the line, of long standing, and undisputed strength and supremacy has been a factor to be reckoned with. New India has stood the test, and in the short space of 9 years, has built up a business that may well be the envy of superior rivals in the field. "The success attained by the New India Assurance Company is a standing monument of the genius of the Tatas for new and strange enterprises, and a tribute to the indefatigable energy and organising Capacity of the management which have made such success possible." As a matter of fact, the influence held by the chief of the present management in international business circles has been such a valuable asset that with the co-operation of reputed representatives abroad, chosen with the greatest care and tact, the company has been able to command a good proportion of foreign business in a very short time.

But even the best success has not availed to silence the craving to find fault, and it is pity that instead of well-deserved praise, the Management and the Directorate have been faced with a studied attempt to excite opposition and stigmatize their work. A competent and searching examination of the conditions has only helped to establish the fact beyond the shadow of doubt, that the financial condition of the Company is as sound as it can be, that there is no cause for alarm, and that the progressive realisation of profitable business has been an unmistakable feature since the commencement. With such a baffling and unequivocal declaration, the detractors have the only option of turning to the limitations of human nature for fishing for petty flaws to provide a basis for opposition. Even to a superficial observer who knows that it is useless to expect flawless perfection in the management of big institutions, contentions such as the huge salary of a particular individual, which come within the discretionary powers vested in the executive, are unworthy of very serious consideration. At certain times, under certain circumstances, and for reasons affecting the company's interests, the executive may be forced to take certain action in exercise of their discretionary powers, and to withhold reasons for so doing from the public, and no success in work is possible, if such powers are sought to be interfered with.

It is a mistake to suppose that the majority of share-holders uphold the clamour and do not see their way to assess such activities at their true worth. Suffice it to to say, that the public know, the difficulties facing a successful business at the present day, demand an indulgent view of drawbacks that could be put right by mutual discussion and sympathetic understanding.

It must be understood that opposition based on trivial and immaterial issues far from hitting the management actually hits the prospects of the business placed in their care, and as a discontented and uneasy state of mind on the part of a worker is never conducive to good results, the share-holders must see to it that the difficulties in the path of the executive are reduced to a minimum. Sufficient satisfaction being assured in respect of the soundness of finance and geeral progress in business, there must be no "Much ado about nothing", and as a matter of fact, the enthusiasm and ardour of the management for greater achievements must be kept up well cemented by mutual confidence and co-operation. The principle of true democracy enjoins that the fulfilment of one's duties must precede the exercise of one's rights, and just as the public expect the executive to respect its views, so also the latter have a right to expect ungrudging help and co-operation when they deserve.

The astounding success of the European nations in joint stock enterprises is due to their cohesion and co-operation, and when we have learnt the importance of this principle well enough to apply it in action, the foundations of our own success in the line may be said to have been well and truly laid.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. SWAMI.

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